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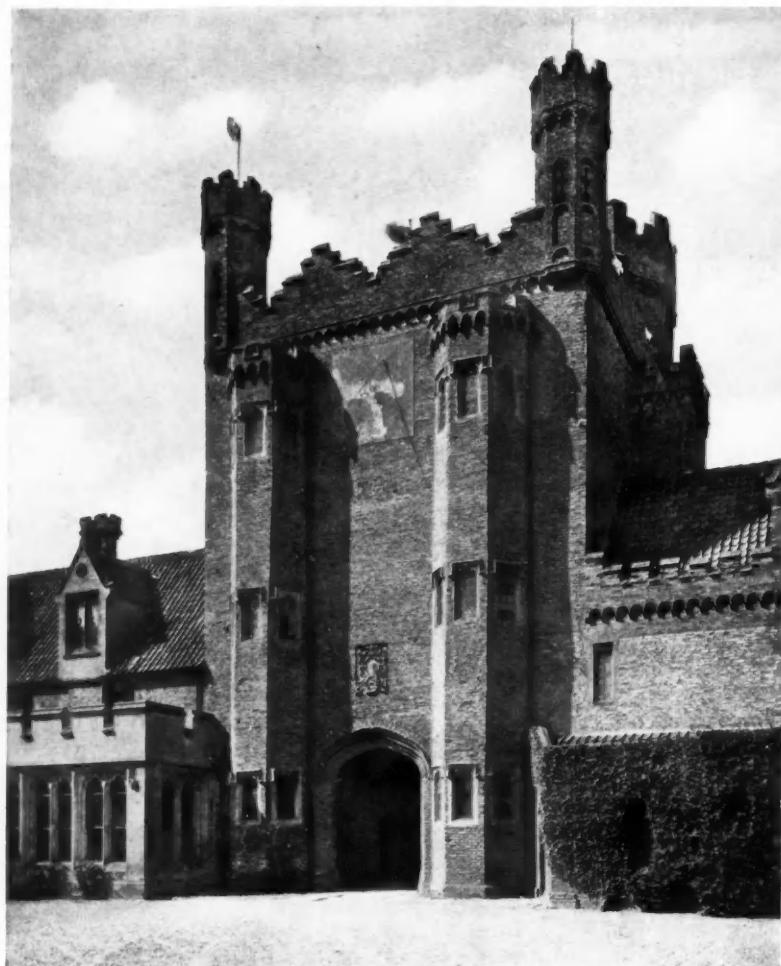
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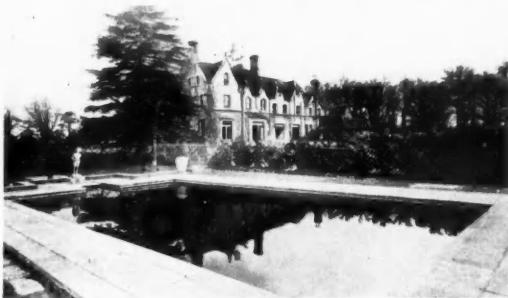


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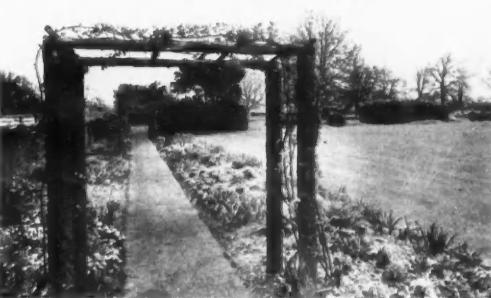
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EXTENSIVE VIEWS.

Two carriage drives, lodge, cottage, ten bedrooms (b. and c.), two bathrooms, lounge, four reception rooms, central heating, main water and electricity. Garages, stabling, etc.

HARD AND GRASS TENNIS COURTS.

Walled kitchen garden, woodland of silver birch and other ornamental trees. With 22 Acres or less if desired.

FREEHOLD. LOW PRICE.

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.I.

Telephones:
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CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON

Telegrams:
"Submit, London."

ADJOINING THE ASHDOWN FOREST GOLF COURSE

SPLENDID POSITION ON DRY, SANDY SOIL WITH FINE VIEWS.



ARCHITECT DESIGNED HOUSE

Luxuriously fitted, and in First-rate order.

LOUNGE HALL.
FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS,
FOURTEEN BEDROOMS,
FOUR BATHROOMS.

*Electric Light and Central Heating.
Oak panelling. Parquet floors.*

LARGE GARAGE,
and
LAUNDRY.



Three stone-built Cottages of the Tudor Period. Red Hard Tennis Court. Noted Gardens. Fine Timber. Small Stream.

FOR SALE WITH OVER 12 ACRES (OR MIGHT BE LET FURNISHED).

Owner's Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

PANORAMIC VIEWS FOR OVER 20 MILES

600FT. UP ON THE CHILTERN. LONDON ABOUT ONE HOUR.



EXCEPTIONALLY FINE HOUSE OF PLEASING ARCHITECTURE

Splendid order and ready for immediate occupation without further outlay.

Long drive with lodge.

Four reception, twelve bedrooms, four bathrooms; oak paneling and parquet floors; main electricity, central heating, new drainage.

*Stabling for six hunters.
Garage.
Cottage with bathroom.*



Most beautiful grounds and fine trees, sloping lawns, ornamental garden and stone steps, tennis lawns, kitchen garden, parklike grass downland.

GOLF COURSE ADJOINING.

EXCELLENT HUNTING.

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE WITH 40 ACRES

Very highly recommended by CURTIS & HENSON. (13,470.)

SHELTERED BY THE QUANTOCK HILLS.—EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE, constructed of local stone; fine views over the surrounding country. Four reception rooms, seven principal bedrooms, two bathrooms, good domestic accommodation. Central heating; electric light; modern drainage; excellent water supply. Garage and Stabling. Matured Gardens comprising lake, lawns, rose garden, walled kitchen garden. About 10½ ACRES.

*Excellent Hunting: Rough Shooting over 500 Acres.
To be Let Unfurnished, with or without the Shooting.
(15,315.)*

IN LOVELY SOMERSET (close to Taunton Vale Polo Grounds).—Interesting Old HOUSE, carefully modernised, and Estate of 110 ACRES. Three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms, loggia.

Main Electricity.

Fitted Lavatory basins. Abundant water supply.

GARAGES AND STABLING.
HARD TENNIS COURT. 2 COTTAGES.
Small Garden, easily enlarged.

*Shooting. Polo. Hunting.
(15,234.)*

IN THE FITZWILLIAM COUNTRY (two miles from Huntington).—A Mellowed, Red-Brick Early Georgian HOUSE, on gravel soil. Three reception rooms, seven bedrooms. Two dressing rooms. Two bathrooms. **Central Heating. Main Electricity.**

**EXCELLENT STABLING AND GARAGE.
GARDENER'S COTTAGE.**

Attractive Gardens, studded with ornamental trees and shrubs. Small 18-hole Golf Course.

*Golf. Hunting. Shooting.
About 8 ACRES.
JUST IN THE MARKET FOR SALE. (5036.)*

NEAR THE SUSSEX-KENT BORDERS

LONDON 40 MILES BY ROAD.



A BEAUTIFUL TIMBER-FRAMED WEALDEN HOUSE

Great hall with gallery, three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms.

Companies' Water and Electricity.

GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

HARD TENNIS COURT.

Delightful Gardens, fully in keeping with the period of the house, with clipped hedges and stone-paved terraces leading to formal gardens.

RECENTLY PLACED IN THE MARKET WITH 10 ACRES

AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE

Recommended by the Owner's Agents, CURTIS & HENSON.

OVER 600 FT. UP ON THE SURREY HILLS

LONDON ABOUT HALF-AN-HOUR BY RAIL.



A CHARMING HOUSE OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD AND EARLIER

LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS AND A BILLIARD ROOM. EXCELLENT OFFICES, FIVE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS AND A NURSERY, THREE SERVANTS' BEDROOMS.

Company's Electricity and Central Heating.

*GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. TWO COTTAGES.
WELL LAID-OUT PLEASURE GARDENS. TWO ORCHARDS.
STABLING AND FARMBUILDINGS; in all about SIX ACRES.*

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

RECOMMENDED.

(10,636.)

14, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1441 (three lines).

AMIDST MAGNIFICENT SURREY SCENERY

25 MILES FROM LONDON. 500FT. UP. SUPERB SOUTHERN PANORAMIC VIEWS.

A PERFECTLY APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE

Moderate size. Easily run. Sumptuously fitted. In splendid order.

THIRTEEN BEDROOMS,
FIVE BATHROOMS,
LOUNGE HALL,
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS

Main Electric light and power.
Central heating.
Splendid water supply.



AMIDST GARDENS OF UNUSUAL CHARM

SURROUNDED BY ITS ESTATE
of about

70 ACRES
GARAGES. LODGE.

Two Cottages.
Attractive Model Farmery.
Hard tennis court.
PASTURE AND WOODLANDS.

ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET FOR MANY YEARS

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

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3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones:
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COBHAM, SURREY. CLOSE TO MANY ACRES OF OPEN COMMON

Eighteen miles from Town.

PICTURESQUE THATCHED HOUSE

Six bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms.
Central heating. All main services.
GARAGE. STABLING. COTTAGE.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.



LOVELY GARDEN, with swimming pool.

ABOUT TWO ACRES

Full details of Sole Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

LOVELY HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE



A TUDOR FARMHOUSE

BEAUTIFULLY RESTORED AND MODERNISED.
Six bedrooms, two bathrooms, two reception rooms.
Central heating. Main electric light.
GARAGE (two cars).

Glorious Old-English Walled Garden, intersected by trout stream TWO ACRES in all. En-tout-cas hard court, natural swimming pool.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE, £2,000

Details of Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR,
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6, HALF MOON STREET,
PICCADILLY, W.1.

NEWELL & BURGES

Telephones:
Grosvenor 3243-4-5.

FIRST TIME OFFERED.

NEAR GUILDFORD

NEAR OLD-WORLD VILLAGE, AMIDST UNspoilt COUNTRY, PROTECTED ON ALL SIDES.

THIS MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE

solidly built in brick with tiled roofing, leaded light casements; all in first-rate order.

Lounge hall and carved staircase, four handsome reception rooms, eight principal bedchambers (seven facing South), four servants' bedchambers, three modern tiled bathrooms, etc., up-to-date offices, including staff room.

Electric light.
Company's water and gas.
Central heating.
Fitted basins in bedrooms.
Polished oak and parquet floors.



FOUR SUPERIOR COTTAGES. ANOTHER OLD-WORLD COTTAGE, CONVERTIBLE INTO ANNEXE OR DOWER HOUSE.

GARAGE (four cars). LOGGIA, ETC.

BEAUTIFULLY-TIMBERED GROUNDS WITH TERRACES

small brook and rock garden, ornamental and tennis lawns, sunk Italian garden, prolific fruit and kitchen gardens, paddock; in all about

7 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Detailed particulars and photographs of NEWELL & BURGES, 6, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Tel.: Gros. 3243, three lines).

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wewood,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.I.

Telephone No.:
Mayfair 6341 (10 lines).

THIS BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE ON ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDER, WITH FIRST CLASS MIXED SHOOTING OVER 3,000 ACRES



Full particulars from the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.I. (80,800.)

BY DIRECTION OF EXECUTORS.

SUITABLE FOR OCCUPATION OR DEVELOPMENT.

BLACKHURST, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT

(Within an hour of Town by fast Service.)

INTERESTING OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE WITH WONDERFUL VIEWS AND SOUTHERN ASPECT

LOUNGE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, FOURTEEN BEDROOMS
THREE BATHROOMS.
GARAGES. STABLING. LODGE.
6 COTTAGES. HOME FARM. SANDY SOIL.

IN ALL ABOUT
68 ACRES

With Main Water, Electricity and Gas available.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE

Further particulars and photographs from JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.I. (32,254.)

FOR SALE

HIGH HAMPSHIRE



Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.I. (60,282.)

JUST IN THE MARKET FOR SALE

ABOUT 8 MILES SOUTH OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS

(With fast Service to Town in one hour.)

RESTORED AND MODERNISED TUDOR MANOR HOUSE

FULL OF OLD OAK AND PARTLY HALF-TIMBERED.

The House faces south-west and enjoys delightful views over the adjoining unspoiled country. The accommodation comprises:

LOUNGE HALL, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, NINE BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS, FIVE W.C.'S.

GARAGES. STABLING.

GARDEN WITH LILY-POOL

Main Water. Own Electric Light. Central Heating.

ABOUT 60 ACRES IN ALL FOR SALE FREEHOLD

AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

Further particulars from the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.I. (32,544.)



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ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
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SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
Telegrams:
"Homefinder" Bournemouth.

AN UNIQUE COASTAL PROPERTY. A NOTED LANDMARK FACING THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

BY INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EXECUTORS.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Occupying a very fine position immediately facing The Needles, possessing 800ft. of frontage to the English Channel, with private embankment and promenade with immediate access to the Beach.

THE MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD

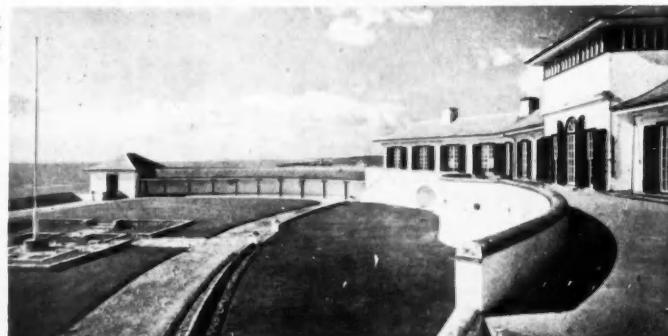
MARINE RESIDENCE

"THE WHITE HOUSE,"

MILFORD-ON-SEA.

Designed and erected regardless of cost, and in excellent condition throughout.

SIXTEEN BEDROOMS,
FIVE BATHROOMS,
HANDSOME SUITE OF RECEPTION
ROOMS,
COMPLETE DOMESTIC OFFICES.



*Company's water.
Main drainage. Electric lighting.
Central heating throughout.*

TWO LARGE BATHING PAVILIONS.

Two entrance lodges, gardener's bungalow, heated greenhouse.

**WELL LAID-OUT
PLEASURE GARDENS AND
GROUNDS**

the whole extending to an area of about
SIX ACRES

To be SOLD by AUCTION in Bournemouth, on February 24th, 1938 (unless previously sold privately).

Further particulars may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. CAPRON & Co., Savile Place, Conduit Street, London, W.1; and of the Joint Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1; and Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

WILTSHIRE

IN A BEAUTIFUL UNSPOILED NEIGHBOURHOOD BETWEEN SALISBURY AND MARLBOROUGH

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM G.W. RLY. MAIN LINE STATION. SOUTH ASPECT. 300FT. UP. DELIGHTFUL VIEWS
HUNTING WITH THREE PACKS.

GOLF LINKS SIX MILES DISTANT.



TO BE SOLD

THIS EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

WITH COMFORTABLE HOUSE IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE WITH RECENT ADDITIONS FROM DESIGNS BY THE LATE ERNEST NEWTON, R.A.

SIXTEEN BEDROOMS, TWO DRESSING ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS, FINE SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, SERVANTS' HALL, COMPLETE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MAIN PASSES THE GATE.

Stabling. Garage three cars. Small farmery. Two cottages. Old mill house. Vinery. Peach house. Greenhouse

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

ARE PARTICULARLY CHARMING AND WERE LAID OUT UNDER THE ADVICE OF A WELL-KNOWN LANDSCAPE GARDENER, THEY INCLUDE WIDE TERRACES, SPREADING LAWNS, A SHEET OF ORNAMENTAL WATER, FORMAL ROSE GARDEN WITH FOUNTAIN, SHADY WALKS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD AND VALUABLE ENCLOSURES OF PARKLIKE MEADOW AND GRASSLANDS.

The whole extending to an area of about

66 ACRES

Price and all particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

CLOSE TO THE SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

ENJOYING A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION SURROUNDED BY DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS.

AN IDEAL COUNTRY HOME WITH MANY UNIQUE FEATURES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

this artistic newly constructed small RESIDENCE of character, built in the Tudor style with stone mullioned windows and having some fine old oak carved woodwork in many of the rooms.

Six bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms, charming lounge, three sitting rooms, servants' room, excellent kitchen and domestic offices; stone-flagged terrace.

Oak parquet flooring to downstairs rooms. Tudor fireplaces.

GARAGE (for two cars).

All main services.



Particularly CHARMING GROUNDS, including lawns, tennis lawn, ornamental trees and shrubs, ornamental pond, orchard and kitchen garden; the whole covering an area of about

SEVEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES

Particulars and price of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth, who have inspected and can recommend.

FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (TEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON

ESTATE HARRODS OFFICES

Ken. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, Harrods, London."

2 MILES OUT OF WINCHESTER

Near Golf Course and Tennis Club; good bus service to the City.

ARCHITECT DESIGNED RESIDENCE OF GREAT CHARACTER IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 principal bed and dressing, staff rooms, bathroom, maids' sitting room, good offices.

*Gas and water. Main electricity available.
Modern drainage.*

GARAGE FOR TWO.

EXCEPTIONAL GARDENS AND GROUNDS

Protective Beech Spinney, and small paddock.
ABOUT 2½ ACRES

TEMPTING PRICE £2,700 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents, HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

c. 14.



SURREY

Within daily access of town. Amidst unspoilt scenery.

WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

with a profusion of oak beams, etc.

Entrance Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, well-equipped bathrooms.

*Co.'s electric light and power and water.
Independent hot water.*

GARAGE, Etc.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS

HARD TENNIS COURT,
ROSE GARDEN,
PADDOCK, etc.

**FOR SALE WITH 1½ OR 2½ ACRES**

Recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

c. 4.

GLORIOUS HINDHEAD

h. 6.

600ft. above sea level, with fine views. Away from main road traffic, convenient for golf. Main line station 4½ miles.

A PLEASING MODERN RESIDENCE

IN GOOD ORDER THROUGHOUT,
with compactly arranged accommodation.

10 BED.
2 BATH.
3 RECEPTION.

USUAL OFFICES.
GARAGE.

*Electric light and power.
Gas.
Co.'s water.
Modern drainage.*



DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS,

Finely timbered,
with
TENNIS LAWN, etc.

ABOUT 5 ACRES**PRICE ONLY £4,000
FREEHOLD**

HARRODS, LTD., High Street, Haslemere, and 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

LEITH HILL AND HOLMBURY COMMON

c. 7.

Uninterrupted view from Newlands Corner to Box Hill.

WELL-BUILT ARCHITECT DESIGNED HOUSE

IN THE SUSSEX FARMHOUSE STYLE.

3 reception rooms with oak block floors, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, 2 sleeping balconies.
Co.'s water, electric light and power.

GARAGE (for 2 cars).

GREENHOUSE.

VERY FINE ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN,
Grass Orchard, space for Tennis Court.

ABOUT AN ACRE-AND-A-HALF

FREEHOLD £3,250

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE. c. 6.
RENT £145 P.A.

NORTH DEVON COAST

Delightful situation, close famous old market town of Bideford,
convenient Westward Ho! Golf Links.

COMFORTABLE MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE

Hall, cloak room, 3 reception, billiards room, 10 bed, 2
dressing, 3 bath.

*Electric light. Main water. Modern drainage. Telephone.
DOUBLE GARAGE. STABLING.*

COTTAGE AND CHAUFFEUR'S QUARTERS.
13 ACRES walled garden, wooded grounds, with stream,
pasture, grass court, etc.

HUNTING. FISHING. SHOOTING.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

SIDMOUTH

c. 6.

*On the outskirts of this picturesque old town and quite close
to sea.*

AN OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER
carefully modernised, in first-class order throughout.
Fine lounge hall, 2 large reception, 6 bed, 3 bath.

Central heating throughout. All main services.

LARGE GARDEN. STABLING.

Secluded and shady Gardens, completely walled-in,
about 1½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD £3,700

A property of exceptional charm, involving very little
upkeep.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, LTD.,
62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

WILTSHIRE

c. 6.

Exceptionally fine position on outskirts of historical and
interesting old Market Town. On rising ground. Open
country and perfectly secluded.

GENTLEMAN'S SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE

beautifully built, large lofty rooms, in good order
throughout.Large hall and cloakroom, 3 reception, 7 bed, bathroom.

All main services.

DOUBLE GARAGE. STABLING.

Well-wooded Grounds, extending in all to nearly

3 ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500.

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64,
Brompton Road, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WEST BYFLEET (Tel. 149), and HASLEMERE (Tel. 607), SURREY

Telephone :
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(6 lines)
After Office hours
Livingstone 1066

CONSTABLE & MAUDE

COUNTRY PROPERTIES. TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS. INVESTMENTS.
2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.I. (And at Shrewsbury)

HEREFORDSHIRE Three Miles Trout Fishing ENTIRELY MODERNISED THROUGHOUT

*Every modern convenience.*

Oak-panelled hall and dining room, three other reception rooms, fifteen-seventeen bed and dressing rooms (in all), four lavishly equipped bathrooms. FINE GARAGES AND STABLES. 4 SPLENDID COTTAGES. MAGNIFICENTLY TIMBERED OLD GROUNDS. Walled Garden. Swimming Pool, Pasture and Woodland, in all about 272 ACRES. FOR SALE. Splendid Pheasant and Grouse Shooting and Salmon Fishing in the Wye. AN IDEAL AND PERFECT SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE IN AN UNSPOILED AND HIGHLY PICTURESQUE DISTRICT. CONSTABLE & MAUDE, Shrewsbury, and 2, Mount Street, W.I.

SUSSEX COAST. TO BE LET FURNISHED.

GRAND POSITION XIIITH CENTURY RESIDENCE



MODERNISED AND ENTIRELY UP TO DATE, APPROACHED BY DRIVE. Spacious Hall (with gallery landing), three fine reception rooms, three bathrooms, thirteen bedrooms, usual offices.

PASSENGER Lift to first floor.
STABLING. GARAGES. COTTAGES.

CHARMING GARDENS Well-timbered Park.

SHOOTING OVER THE ESTATE.

1,000 ACRES

TO BE LET FOR A YEAR OR LONGER.
CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.I.

Tel. SLO. 6208.
FOUNDED 1860.

ADAMS & WATTS 38, SLOANE ST., S.W.1.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL MEON VALLEY



FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Sole Agents : ADAMS & WATTS, 38, Sloane Street, S.W.1. (SLO. 6208).

PERIOD HOUSE SPECIALISTS.

CHANCELLORS & CO. SUNNINGDALE AND ASCOT.

'Phone : Ascot 64 (for Sunningdale) and Ascot 2.

SUNNINGHILL

A little over 1½ miles from both Sunningdale and Ascot. Surrounded by large landed estates.



MOST ATTRACTIVE

FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE

part dating back to Georgian Period. Ten bed and dressing, three baths, lounge and inner halls, three reception, billiards room.

Central heating. Main electric light, gas, water and drainage.

GARAGE (two cars). STABLING (for four). Excellent cottage. Lovely old GROUNDS, with tennis and paddock, greenhouses, etc.

ABOUT SIX ACRES.

For Sale at tempting price or Auction, January 27th, 1938. Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers : CHANCELLORS & Co., as above.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE AND PARTLY IN STIRLINGSHIRE FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE COTTAGE, BLAIRLOGIE, MENSTRIE

Situated on the Southern slopes of the Ochil Hills amid attractively laid-out grounds extending to about 8 Acres, partly plantation and partly wild garden. This Residence has a Southern aspect, commands extensive views and contains smoking room, drawing room, small room off dining room and small room, seven bedrooms, two dressing rooms, nurseries, five servants' rooms, three bathrooms and complete offices. Electric light and garage. Two Cottages (a third if necessary). Garden in a high state of cultivation. Hard Tennis Court. Shooting can be arranged. Full particulars and orders to view, apply Sole Agents, WALKER, FRASER and STEELE, Estate Agents, 32, Castle Street, Edinburgh, and 74, Bath Street, Glasgow.

BEDS-HERTS BORDERS.—Genuine "E" type ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, recently modernised regardless of cost. Four beds, bath, three reception rooms, kitchen. Electricity, water and modern drainage, telephone available, central heating throughout. Large garden. Land obtainable.—THOMAS, Bucklersbury, Hitchin, Herts.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.—GRAVETYE MANOR (seventeen bedrooms), with its celebrated Gardens (near East Grinstead) to be Let on Lease. Sporting over 875 ACRES available.—Apply, ASSISTANT FORESTRY COMMISSIONER, 55, Whitehall, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND, WEST LOTHIAN COMMODIOUS STONE-BUILT MODERN HOUSE HUNTING DISTRICT

15 miles West of Edinburgh.
Near Rail and Bus.

Three to four public rooms, four to five bedrooms, bathroom and lavatory accommodation, kitchen, scullery, servants' quarters. Electric light. Garage for two cars. Stable (with loose box). Grounds, including garden, about ONE AND A HALF ACRES. Assessed rent £75. MODERATE PRICE.

On view Tuesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
Apply, BONAR HUNTER & JOHNSTONE, W.S., 15, Hill Street, Edinburgh.

Tel.:
W-S-M. 124.
MASTERS & CO. Established 1863.
SOMERSET & WEST COUNTRY AGENTS,
WESTON-SUPER-MARE, and at Burnham.



CHURCHILL, SOMERSET OLD-WORLD HOUSE AND GROUNDS

Complete seclusion, yet close to main road.

All on TWO FLOORS. Lounge hall with fireplace, sun loggia, drawing room (27ft. by 12ft.), dining room (22ft. by 10ft. 6in.) (block floors), maids' room and excellent domestic quarters, five bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, South aspect; lovely outlook (120ft. altitude). Electricity; excellent water (elec. pump); Co.'s water available; hot water system.

Garage, conservatory, summerhouse, toolshed. Croquet lawn, flower beds, prolific kitchen garden.

£2,250 FREEHOLD

Also Bungalow near, available if required.

ON THE MENDIP HILLS

Adjoining Common—Marvellous Views. BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE, built regardless of expense. Oak-panelled hall, drawing room (18ft. by 15ft.) ; windows, N.S. and W., dining room (block floors), fitted cloakroom, labour-saving domestic offices with "Esse" Minor cooker, five bed and dressing rooms (three w.c.'s), (ample roof space for two extra bedrooms). Electric light and heat. Co.'s water; constant hot water; central heating; telephone. Garage (two cars, washing space); toolshed. Large Gardens front and rear; kitchen garden.

11 ACRES

PRICE REDUCED FOR QUICK SALE.

POLDEN HILLS.—Small Modern House. Three reception, four bedrooms, bathroom. Garage; Stable. Outbuildings. Kitchen garden, orchard, pasture, 14½ ACRES. £1,800 Freehold.

MASTERS & CO. Agents for Estates, Seaside and Country Houses, Farms, Small Holdings, Cottages, Flats, Businesses. (Selected lists of any sent on application.)

"COXHILL" BOLDRE, NR. LYMPINGTON, HANTS. An unique position on the edge of the New Forest. Four reception, ten bed and three bathrooms. Electric light, good water supply and drainage. Stabling; Garage. Cottage; Farm Buildings. Attractive Garden; two paddocks and woodland, about 15½ ACRES. WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Solicitors, Messrs. PHILLIPS & CHEESMAN, 23, Havelock Road, Hastings. Auctioneers, Messrs. HEWITT & CO., 66/67, High Street, Lympington, Hants.



F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.I.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

AN "ESTATE IN MINIATURE" WITH UNIQUE QUALITIES

A LOVELY PART OF SUSSEX. BETWEEN MARESFIELD AND MAYFIELD.



FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH NEARLY TEN ACRES, £5,750

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

13 YEARS' LEASE FOR DISPOSAL

RENT UNFURNISHED ONLY £200 P.A. MODERATE PREMIUM.

A REALLY ENCHANTING HOUSE

Centuries old, with a wealth of intriguing characteristics.

On the fringe of a charming old Thames-side town in Berkshire. London 45 miles, Oxford 13 miles, Reading 15 miles.



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Well-timbered GARDENS (a very attractive feature), with orchard, spinney and an excellent paddock.

£3,950 FREEHOLD, WITH ABOUT EIGHT ACRES

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with spacious rooms, planned on two floors only. Three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms (fitted basins, b. and c.), two bathrooms, billiards or games room, splendid domestic offices with "Aga" cooker, maids' sitting room.

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GARAGE (for two): COTTAGE.

Most attractive well-timbered GARDENS with tennis court.

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40 miles London. 400ft. above sea level. Adjacent to Ashdown Forest.

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Main electricity and water. Central heating. "Aga" cooker. Running water in the bedrooms.

SPACIOUS GARAGE. TWO OTHER COTTAGES.

HARD TENNIS COURT; INDOOR BOWLING ALLEY

together with enchanting woodland gardens and two paddocks.

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IN THE HEART OF UNSPOILED COUNTRY.

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Central heating.
Running water in bedrooms.
Electric light.
Main water.

Cottage-annexe containing four rooms and kitchen.

LARGE BARN with spacious garage accommodation.

Pretty, well-wooded and walled-in gardens, orchard, woodland, ornamental pond, and paddock.

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LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE OF CHARACTER

400ft. above sea level, facing South, in a picked position, sheltered by the North Surrey Downs.

Moderately priced at £2,550 FREEHOLD

Hall, cloakroom, two attractive reception, loggia, four bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms. Tastefully decorated and specially planned for working with minimum of staff.

Central heating.
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The grounds, not wholly under cultivation and therefore inexpensive to maintain, cover about

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A SUPERIOR SMALL MODERN HOUSE, occupying a delightful situation, close to the Wilderness and Knole Golf Courses. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices.

All main services.

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PRICE FREEHOLD £2,500

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TO BE SOLD WITH 1½ OR 4½ ACRES

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In high and secluded position commanding panoramic views.
MODERN RESIDENCE BUILT IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE approached by a long avenue drive some 300 yards in length.

The well-planned accommodation includes: four reception rooms, compact domestic offices, eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

Central heating.

Main Services.

GARAGES.

STABLING.

TWO COTTAGES.

Formal Gardens.

Among the most beautiful in Surrey.

Hard Tennis Court.

Kitchen Gardens.



Including 5 ACRES of Woodland (which provide delightful woodland walks), and Two Paddocks, the total area

25 ACRES

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

N.B.—This property is one of the finest of its type and is confidently recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. MESSENGER & MORGAN, as above.

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BARTON-ON-SEA (Hants).—Freehold pre-war DETACHED HOUSE; three reception, seven bedrooms; usual offices. Garage; tennis court; greenhouse. Well-stocked ornamental and kitchen gardens (about ONE ACRE). Close sea, golf and New Forest. PRICE £3,000.—Y., Jasmine, Manor Road, New Milton, Hants.

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IN THE CENTRE OF THE QUORN, BELVOIR, AND COTTESMORE HUNTS

Four miles South of Melton Mowbray.
A delightful SPORTING and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.
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Comprising: Four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, etc. Groom's cottage and lodge. Excellent range of fifteen loose boxes. Garaging. Delightful GROUNDS and sound pasture land, the whole being well timbered; plantations and avenue drive.

ABOUT 64 ACRES IN ALL

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FASCINATING XIIITH CENTURY HOUSE. in beautiful district. One of the lesser gems of England. All oak and panel. Wonderful old doors and fireplaces; gravel soil; facing South. 45 miles London. Six bed, three reception. *Company's water, gas, electricity.* IN GOOD ORDER.

Apply, MAJOR DE LAUNE, Old House, Newnham, Sittingbourne.

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Ideal Seaside Residence in NORTH PEMBROKESHIRE called

"PENRHIW," DINAS CROSS

Comprising Freehold (Detached) DWELLINGHOUSE, comprising reception and dining rooms, good kitchens, bath (hot and cold) on ground floor; six bedrooms on first floor. Electric light. Greenhouse. Garage and Outhouses. Extensive Gardens and Grounds overlooking the beautiful Cwmyreglwyd and Newport Bays, and extensive coastline with private approach to secluded bathing beach. The whole property has been left in perfect condition by the late owner. Situate about 5 miles from Fishguard Harbour Station. Early possession can be arranged.

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FORTY MILES SOUTH OF LONDON.



VIEW OF LAKE FROM THE TERRACE.

RURAL SURROUNDINGS.

THE LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

(Built by a well-known architect), IS THE LAST WORD IN MODERN COMFORT AND LABOUR-SAVING. PANELLED HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, TWELVE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS (fitted lavatory basins), FIVE PERFECTLY-FITTED BATHROOMS, MODEL DOMESTIC OFFICES WITH SERVANTS' HALL, SUN LOGGIA, IN PERFECT ORDER. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. POLISHED OAK FLOORS. MODERN DRAINAGE. PICTURESQUE ENTRANCE LODGE. TWO COTTAGES. GARAGE FOR THREE CARS. DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, surrounding the lake with a flight of steps leading to the terrace, tennis court, water garden, with pools and fountains, stream, yew hedge avenue, the whole embracing an area of about

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HUNTING. GOLF. FISHING. THIS QUITE EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY IS FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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Sympathetically restored. Completely modernised.

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MOST BEAUTIFUL OLD-WORLD GARDENS
IN ALL 7 OR 12 ACRES, WITH PADDOCKS,
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DATING FROM 1739.



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500ft. up. Southern aspect.

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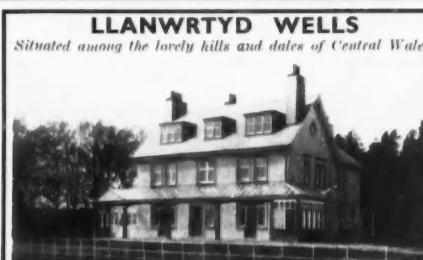
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Castle Huntly is situated 6 miles from Dundee and 15 miles from Perth, overlooking the River Tay. Believed to have been built about 1450, enlarged and modernised towards the end of the XVIIIth Century, the Castle contains: Hall, four public rooms, six bedrooms with dressing-rooms, three single rooms, two bathrooms and ample servants' accommodation, with outbuildings and well-timbered porches of over 71 Acres, the old Scottish three-walled gardens being a special feature. There are also 4 Estate cottages.

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GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE, facing South, glorious views over Chobham Ridges and West Course. Private gate to Golf Links. Modern equipment. Six bed, four bath, four reception rooms, servants' hall, boot room, luggage loft. **COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING**. Main Services. Garage for 3 cars and pit. **11 ACRES GARDEN**. Walled Flower Garden, Garden Pavilion. "Aga" Cooker, Refrigerator, Power plugs. Apply Agent.

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306,654 CUBIC FEET,
including
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of very fine BEECH, together with OAK, ASH, ELM, SYCAMORE, LARCH and SPRUCE.

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To be Sold by Auction at THE KING'S HEAD HOTEL, CIRENCESTER, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1938, at 2 p.m.

101,106 CUBIC FEET
of chiefly COPPICE OAK, together with ASH, BEECH, SYCAMORE, and a large quantity of PITWOOD.

Now standing marked and lotted for Sale on the
KIRKLINTON HALL ESTATE, KIRKLINTON.
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26,568 CUBIT FEET
of well-grown COPPICE OAK in
BARTON FLAT HEATH WOOD.

To be Sold by Auction at THE REDESDALE ARMS HOTEL, MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1938, at 2 p.m.

127,000 CUBIC FEET
of really Prime Park and Coppice-grown OAK of large dimensions.
Also some exceptionally fine ASH, BEECH, SYCAMORE and ELM, together with a grand parcel of PITWOOD.

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BENINGTON PARK, STEVENAGE.
WICKHAM HALL, BISHOP'S STORTFORD.
MOOR HALL, HARLOW.

To be Sold by Auction at the DIMSDALE HOTEL, HERTFORD, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1938, at 2 p.m.

The Auctioneers have every confidence in recommending all Merchants interested in Home Grown Timber to make a special effort to inspect the Timber marked for Sale on the above Estates.

The majority of the OAK should prove suitable for Wagon Scantlings, but there are a number of very fine Park grown and open grown trees, 30 in. qg. and up, which should be suitable for quartering and Veneers.

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Catalogues are being prepared and will be dispatched as soon as possible to all applications received.

In view of the exceptional demand Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff are receiving for parcels of Home Grown Timber, Land Owners or their Agents having parcels for disposal are invited to communicate with them, when they would be pleased to arrange an immediate inspection.

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MILES FROM LONDON
FACILITIES BY ROAD AND RAIL.

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WARRENS GORSE, NEAR CIRENCESTER

ARMING COTSWOLD RESIDENCE

SPLENDID PASTURELANDS: IN ALL 72 UP TO 440 ACRES
A GOOD "GALLOP" ON THE ESTATE, PEDIGREE STOCK RAISING,
GROUND FOR PRIVATE AEROPLANE.

**Some of the
PROPERTIES
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SOLD in 1937**

FASCINATING COTSWOLD RESIDENCE
SEVEN BEDROOMS,

SUPERB TUDOR MILL, REEDS MILL, PAINSWICK, BARNSTAPLE

WARRENS GORSE, NEAR CIRENCESTER

ARMING COTSWOLD RESIDENCE

SPLENDID PASTURELANDS: IN ALL 72 UP TO 440 ACRES
A GOOD "GALLOP" ON THE ESTATE, PEDIGREE STOCK RAISING,
GROUND FOR PRIVATE AEROPLANE.

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Detailed particulars of the AUCTIONEERS, Old Council Chambers, Cirencester. (Tel. 334/5.)

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for this column are accepted at the rate of 2d. per word prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Friday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

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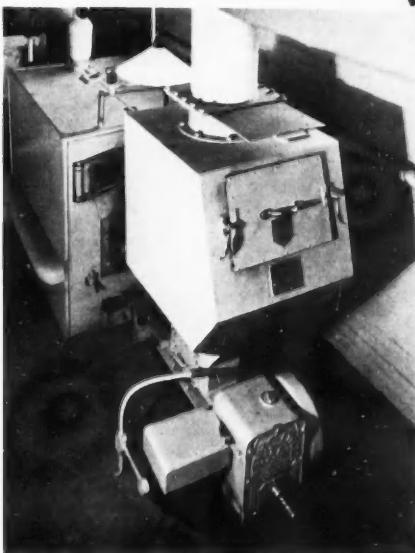
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TOUGH OLD BIRDS

THE other day I was at a shoot—not a very big one, but a very serious one—and a jay came out and I cracked him off. It was looked on as an eccentricity; but I was brought up when it was perfectly good manners—in fact, it was expected. There were no grey squirrels then, but the basic rule was quite clear: one shot vermin at sight. It would have been an unfriendly and an unneighbourly act not to shoot a jay or a depredator of any kind. In fact, it would have been very bad manners.

The essential difference is that in those days we shot, not as distant impersonal syndicates, but as neighbours living in a countryside. Vermin were worth more than a cartridge, and it was part of the code to shoot vermin as a neighbourly act of good sportsmanship. I can remember being praised by an old gentleman who had been kindness itself in taking me in hand and driving me to shoot with neighbours, when he said my host had complimented me for shooting two jays. It showed, so to speak, that I had been properly brought up!

Yet, to-day, you may watch a line of guns on the front of a covert, and it is seldom that one fires at a jay or vermin of any kind. It seems to be the privilege of landowners and older men; yet a jay in the bag is probably worth more to your host than a brace of pheasants.

The reason why the younger men do not shoot them is, I think, quite clear. A jay is a remarkably small bird, and can easily slip through the pattern of shot. The younger generation do not wish to be seen missing, although the older generation were more interested in sport than proficiency and had a wider toleration. I had trouble with jays in my garden last summer. They robbed my peas, and everything; and I found the only cure was snipe shot! Anyone can be excused for missing a jay with an ordinary game cartridge. They fly swiftly and with a dipping flight not unlike a woodpecker's, and the average pattern is too wide for them at anything but very close range.

In the close woodland country of the south they are increasing, and magpies are as thick as they are in France. The type of country, with its large stretches of commons and forest, does not allow of very effective keeping; but, as it is fairly heavily shot during the season, it seems timely to remind the immigrant week-end gunner that jays, grey squirrels and vermin in general should at least be shot at.

It is a little hard that our modern gunners are so divorced from the countryside that they do not realise that, from the country-dweller's point of view, every wood-pigeon, rabbit, jay, and predator of any kind destroyed is a contribution to the policing of the neighbourhood. We expect gunners to kill more than pheasants; and, very frankly, this idea that a Saturday shooter cannot make himself useful is not sound.

Sport is a much wider thing than the ground one shoots over, or the country of one's Hunt. There is a sort of contingent liability about it. You owe a duty. I don't feel pleased when, on the way home from a hunt, I find a gate which I can open but can't shut because it is off its lower hinge or otherwise decrepit—but I get off and shut the darn thing. I shoot jays, grey squirrels, and it is quite possible that I might induce a pheasant who had thought of rising over me to fly over one of my neighbours; but if you get a jay down it saves, say, a handful of eggs, and it is really a far more useful contribution than

shooting a pheasant, which will, in any case, give a crack to one of your neighbours.

Seriously, the divorce of many of our shooting men to-day from an appreciation of what is wanted and which was sound common sense as well as the correct mode of manners under the older codes, is not too useful.

As a sporting enterprise I can suggest a new game. The members of a syndicate could bet into a pool whatever their vanity suggested, but the first man to bring in a jay, a magpie, and a crow would take the pool. One might extend it on some sort of actuarial basis: fifteen jays equal one magpie, two magpies one crow; but, with a time limit, it seems to me to have the elements of a very sporting game in it.

In a grass country one might perhaps have another order of things: little owls might come into the betting, or even rats. A little competitive vermin-killing would do our present state of shooting a lot of good, but it is a variable factor in different types of country.

I suggest that the keeper's record of vermin would afford some basis for comparative values, and that pigeon and rabbit, which scrape into the various columns, should be included. Most shoots could work out a thoroughly unorthodox but cheerful day with a mild "kitty" for the winner.

I can promise you an entertaining day. The standard of competition has been for the season past within your syndicate, a matter of mutual relationship. I am prepared to say that a day on vermin is a most lovely gamble; but, if the bag is low, the betting can be high, and, so long as you kill some of them, we in the country will be grateful to you and, so far as I can see, you may get, in place of a day's mutual emulation, a day of remarkably little bag and that most elusive, but most permanent of all delights—real laughter and real sport.

I am not a pessimist, but I hold that our modern development of shooting has got to be brought a great deal more into relationship with the countryside than it is at present. If not, it will be stopped, which is no advantage to the countryside; but the modern tendency to specialise sport within a radius of any great town is inherently self-destructive.

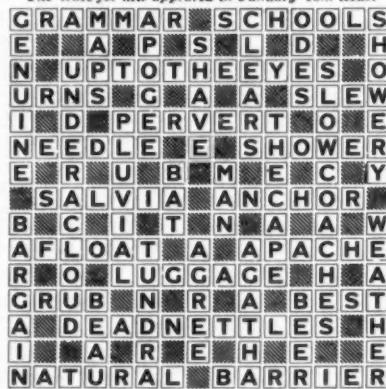
The management of most syndicates is very impersonal. "I told Buggins to take a brace of birds to Farmer Smith" is one thing. If the O.C. Syndicate had, on his way home, personally gone up and thanked Smith and handed in a brace of birds, he would have done his duty. It is the personal touch which counts—and, speaking from some experience, I am not so sure that birds get to their destinations. A brace of birds, when all is said and done, are only a symbol; and on the ill-regulated shoot where the owner is ignorant, his guns are always sent away with cocks of prodigious spurs—old, discreditable birds which the owner and the keeper cannot sell. On a wild shoot it is probable that the birds will be old, and it is a fair bet; and on a shoot where the birds are sent, as they should be, to hospitals, it is permissible; but on a shoot where the birds are sold, giving the guns a grace brace of unsaleables and uneatables is a token of complete insensibility.

If you are going to give a neighbouring farmer or a gun a grace brace of birds, it is so little to see that you give generously, and not simply a bit of old motor tyre with feathers on it. The countryside, you know, sums up with a quite surprising precision.

H. B. C. P.

SOLUTION to No. 416

The clues for this appeared in January 15th issue.



ACROSS.

1. How the conquering hero comes
6. Did he stick in the crocodile's throat?
9. It should be free from complex disturbances (two words, 6, 4)
10. The lion's port of call on his way to the zoo?
12. Controvort
13. Dance with a sea flavour about it?
16. A royal supporter
18. The ace and the nine get mixed in this celebration
19. ". . . He above the rest In shape and gesture proudly — Stood like a tower."
21. Milton.
21. Mr. M., to give the wrong name
22. It sounds a rather unsafe sort of basket
23. As certain to give confidence
27. Does she begin her dinner with the savoury?
28. Miss Buss and Miss Beale remained so

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 417

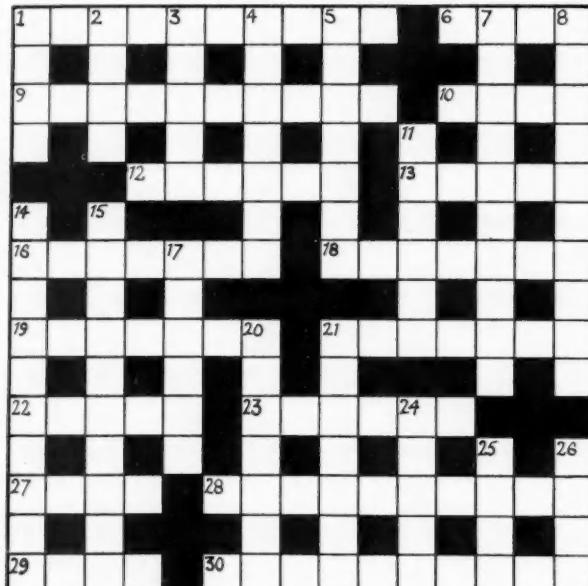
A prize of books to the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 417, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Tuesday, January 25th, 1938.**

Readers in Scotland are precluded under the Scottish Acts from participation in this Competition.

The winner of Crossword No. 416 is

E. P. Wace, Esq., 9, Vicarage Gardens, Kensington, S.W.3.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 417.



Name

Address

CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

THE receipt of the familiar schedule, in its orange-coloured covers printed in black and red, must have provided many thousands with week-end reading a fortnight ago. It is to be hoped that the majority of them did not then put their copies aside until the last moment, but made up their minds which classes they were going to support. The careless may be reminded that the envelope containing their entries must bear evidence of having been posted on Monday, January 24th. That will be their last opportunity of taking part in the world's biggest show at the Royal Agricultural Hall on February 9th and 10th. If by any chance any of our readers have been overlooked, there is yet time for them to write or telephone the Secretary, Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N. Alternatively, the name of the dog, breed, and classes in which the exhibitor wishes to enter may be sent in a letter, and the form filled in afterwards.

Sporting readers of COUNTRY LIFE will find, by a glance at the schedule that all the Gundogs have an exceptionally tempting classification; there are thirteen classes for the dogs belonging to gamekeepers—six for Labrador retrievers, five for flat-coated retrievers, one for spaniels of any variety, and another for gundogs of any variety. Seventeen specials are also offered in this section, some being in cash and others valuable cups. Seven classes are also put on for members of the Gamekeepers' Association. Mr. Cruft's shows are always an opportunity for owners of rare foreign breeds to bring their dogs before the general public. The various Tibetan breeds have plenty of classes for themselves, and so have Shih Tzu. Other foreigners that have a separate classification are Chihuahuas, Boxers, Rottweilers, Basenjis, and Bernese Mountain dogs.

Since last February, when they made their first appearance in England, more Basenjis have been imported by Mrs. Burn, at great expense, from the remote Belgian Congo. Last year the public were vastly interested in them, because word got round that they were dogs that did not bark. Such phenomena naturally excited curiosity, and their owner was almost worn out answering questions. More of them should be present this year. It should be noted that Mr. Harold Stainton, F.R.C.V.S., the honorary veterinary surgeon, will be assisted by thirteen colleagues, and that arrangements have been made for a canine hospital with a nurse in attendance. With such a veterinary staff in charge, admission of exhibits should be made easy, and everything will be done that is possible to prevent delay at the doors. The different railway companies have been approached about expediting the delivery of exhibits sent by train. The return freight for dogs is a fare and a half if paid in advance.

Members of Cruft's Dog Show Society should remember to take their badges with them.

There should be a big entry of Sealyhams under Major P. C. G. Hayward, as they have twenty-four classes to themselves. We give to-day an illustration of a well known winner, Eastbrook Ensign, the property of Mr. Rolla Rowlands, Eastbrook, Burlescombe, Taunton, a member of Cruft's Dog Show Society. This fine little dog took the challenge certificate at Brighton, and among his more recent wins was a second in the open class at the Scottish Kennel Club show at Edinburgh. He is siring some uncommonly good puppies, as might be expected from his breeding, he being a son of Ch. Redlands Rebel and Bella Donna of Eastbrook, a daughter of Ch. St. Margaret Serene. Sealyhams seem to have their ups and downs at shows, though the



MR. ROLLA ROWLANDS' EASTBROOK ENSIGN,
A SEALYHAM OF MERIT

interest in them is as strong as ever. That they are capable of putting up a considerable entry is obvious, and it is a pity that exhibitors are not more consistent in their support of shows. They are really stylish little terriers, and as stout-hearted as ever they were. There are several good kennels in the West of England, and Mr. Rowlands is not without fellow-enthusiasts within reasonable distance.

To look at the Sealyhams that now grace the show-ring it is difficult to believe that their début at a London show was as recent as 1910, when they were distinctly mixed. A few, indeed, gave promise of future possibilities, but we do not imagine anyone thought how soon they would be standardised so that they would breed true to type. Some of the other terrier men gave them three or four years at the outside, but their dismal forebodings were soon dispelled. By the time they were supposed to come to an end they had won for themselves a foremost position, attracted many admirers, and made their way into the hearts of the general public, from which proud position they have not been displaced. They are now to be met in every part of the kingdom, and other countries have succumbed to their charms. We hope they will do credit to themselves at Cruft's in February.

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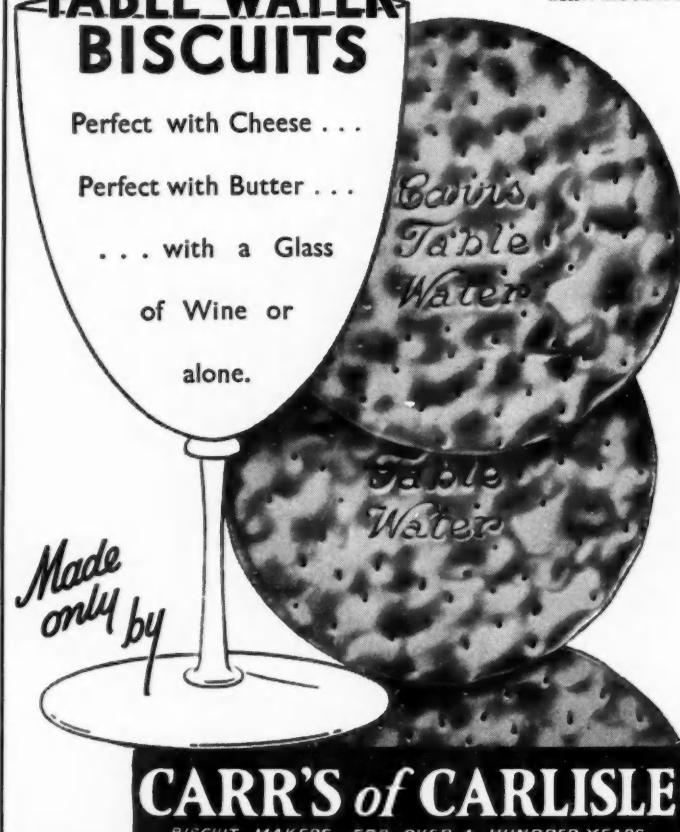
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THE HON. THEODORA BENSON

1, Dover Street, W.1

Miss Benson, who is the younger daughter of Lord and Lady Charnwood, was born in 1906 and has already published fourteen volumes, five of them in collaboration with Miss Betty Askwith, who is the only child of Lord and Lady Askwith. Miss Benson's first novel "Salad Days" marked her out as a writer whose humour and freshness were as delightful as her outlook was sane and modern, and her later books have extended her reputation. Miss Benson is contributing a weekly feature "Woman to Woman" to *Country Life*.

COUNTRY LIFE

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ESTATE FINANCE

DURING the past week much vigorous discussion has ranged round the plea advanced by Lord Brocket and other landowners, that capital should be saved for farming, and new capital attracted to it, by allowing the payment of death duties on agricultural land to be postponed until the land is sold. Criticisms have raised such points as the necessity for assuring the application to the land of the sums remitted and the question of why land, already enjoying various benefits, should be singled out for preferential treatment. The common-sense answer to this somewhat academic piece of fiscal orthodoxy is surely that large discriminations have already been made; many of them with the avowed intention of assisting agriculture to play its part in national defence. In any case, land is entirely different from other forms of property, and there is no logical reason for treating all alike. Lord Brocket's proposal is, of course, by no means the only practicable alternative to the present system. But the principle of postponement is already very properly applied to timber, on which duty is not paid until it is felled, and might well be extended in the way now suggested.

But the concession with regard to timber, does not mean, as one might think, that substantial progress is being made towards the rehabilitation of the two million acres of woodland, under private ownership, which has tumbled down, during and since the War, into its present condition. Last week, Sir Roy Robinson, as Chairman of the Forestry Commission, told the Chartered Surveyors Institution that the Commissioners were convening a meeting of all the interests concerned, to discuss the future of private forestry. The Commissioners themselves are already acquiring existing woodland; but the rate at which they can take it over is too slow to affect the present position. Many methods—such as higher planting grants, better advisory services, and closer co-operation in marketing timber—have been suggested as possible plans of campaign. The main

questions involved have been discussed again and again in *COUNTRY LIFE*, and were lately set out and answered in detail in the series of articles called "Towards a National Forest Policy." With the general conclusions of our contributors Sir Roy Robinson agrees. There are owners who want to improve their woodlands and have the means to do so. They will be glad of better "education and advice." There are others who want to improve their woods but have not the means. And here it will be wise to quote the Chairman of the Forestry Commission's own words: "The crux of the question," he says, "is supplying the necessary capital. It is very doubtful whether any increase of the existing planting grants would achieve good results." "If State funds are to be provided," he goes on, "the corollary is joint-ownership coupled with some measure of State control in management. . . . I feel that there must be many owners who dislike the present situation sufficiently to be prepared to co-operate with the State. The main desideratum would be that both parties got a fair deal." That is a suggestion opening up a vista of uncertain destinations. Ultimately it seems to imply the nationalisation of woodlands. Short of that, however, and in the sense that we think it was intended, there is possible a degree of co-partnership between woodland owners and the State that the majority would most likely welcome, and that is no less desirable in dealing with agriculture in general as in the specialised domain of forestry.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

ACCORDING to a story that is going the rounds, Adam complained to Eve that, in spite of their delightful surroundings in the Garden of Eden, she had no conversation. To which Eve replied : "Well, what is there to talk about? I haven't any clothes, my health is excellent, and we don't have servants here." It is true that the third topic, owing to its very banality, tends to be treated facetiously by the less interested sex. But the proposal to establish a trades union for domestic servants, and the opening last week of a Domestic Services Exhibition at the Horticultural Hall, combine to focus attention on what is undeniably a very serious matter. The competition of other forms of employment have, it must be recognised, profoundly affected domestic service. With a view to exploring the demand and possibilities among domestic servants for such an organisation, the Trades Union Council has a stall at the Exhibition through which information and enquiries are being circulated. The organisers of the Exhibition, moreover, have put forward a scheme for enrolling a body of "chartered helps" who, it is proposed, will be able to earn 45s. a week if they "live out," and to enter into a contract with their employers relating to "time off," holidays, accommodation and the like. While the suggested salary is not excessive for a whole-time servant living out, it is much more than the average householder can contemplate. The other terms of the proposed contract, as published, are such as are customary in the better-class of household, and ought to be more widely observed. What the housewife will want to know is: can means be devised, in this or any other way, of ensuring effective, courteous service, and that a "chartered help" will not "walk out of the house" with the spontaneity of present-day domestics? If conditions of employment are to be regularised—and the proposal is not unreasonable—it is equally reasonable that the employees' organisation should guarantee a certain standard of training and behaviour. Moreover, if household servants become thus organised, an "employers' federation" is an inevitable corollary. The present situation, and even more the prospect, is sufficiently serious to necessitate something being done unless the English home is to become a thing of the past, and a large and invaluable source of employment to be jeopardised. It is to be hoped that, from the outset, the organisation of domestic service may be undertaken—if it is undertaken—in a friendly spirit of co-operation between employers and employed. Nothing is to be gained, and everything may be lost, by too one-sided an approach to what always must be primarily a matter of personal relationships.

COUNTRY NOTES



FITNESS IN UNIVERSITIES

ONLY about fifty per cent. of Oxford and Cambridge men play games regularly, and a much smaller proportion at the newer universities, according to an enquiry made by the National Union of Students. Quite apart from the national "Fitness" campaign, though all the more so because of it, young men who are going to be the leaders of the nation cannot afford to concentrate exclusively on intellectual competition at the age when their physique is in equal if not greater need of development. We have often drawn attention in these columns to the serious lack of any form of physical supervision in English universities, contrasted with that exercised by the Directors of Physical Education in American universities. Now the National Union of Students itself recommends the adoption of the American system, with compulsory medical examination of all students on entry. Dr. Tait McKenzie, the sculptor, who has been Director of Physical Education at Pennsylvania University, has explained how valuably and simply the system works. After his medical examination, a man is told what type of sport or exercise he is best suited for or stands in most need of, and, if necessary, is examined periodically afterwards. Regular courses of physical training are available for those who need or desire it; but the general effect of the system is to encourage participation in games. It is extraordinary that, in this country, where the importance of healthy exercise is so generally recognised, the Universities still do not officially recognise the existence of this element in their training. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Students' Union report will be given prompt effect.

POLLUTION

AT a time when Mr. Lionel Curtis and the Public Orator are busily engaged in troubling the waters of the Bandusian Spring, it may be thought a little daring to venture an Horatian tag. But, whether or not we adopt the post-Weller pronunciation, the words "splendidior vitro" have long ceased to describe most of our English springs and streams. This is no reflection upon Camus, reverend Sire, whose mantle is naturally hairy and his bonnet sedge. It does, however, apply to thousands of once crystal and pellucid brooks and torrents which, for more than a century past, have carried towards the sea what are politely described as the "effluents" of industrial Britain. Lancashire is almost the worst case in point, and it is good that the Lancashire County Council should have undertaken during the present session of Parliament to promote a Bill dealing in the broadest interests of public health with the control of rivers and their tributaries. At present the amount of public money spent on this branch of local administration is insignificant compared with the importance of the results which could be, and ought to be, accomplished. In any case, the problem of improving river control in Lancashire admits no delay and cannot wait for possible national legislation. By its present Bill the County Council proposes to set up a joint Board which will take over all the functions of river control within its area. This is, at any rate, one step towards the unified and comprehensive control of rivers and streams in this increasingly urban and polluted country.

THE TRAFFIC PROBLEM

THE latest census of London traffic shows an increase of 3.1 per cent. over the corresponding figure for 1935, as against an increase of 8.6 per cent. during the preceding two years. If this can be taken as evidence that the increase in the volume of traffic is rising less steeply, the information may be welcomed for what it is worth; unfortunately, it cannot be offset by any comparable increase in road space through widening or new construction. Every year the gap between traffic facilities and traffic requirements grows bigger, and we have obviously now reached the point where drastic measures will have to be taken. "Staggering" of hours, which, if practicable, may reduce the congestion on the tubes and railways, will do little to improve matters on the roads. The Government, no doubt, is awaiting the report of Sir Charles Bressey's committee before committing itself to a plan; but a plan there will have to be; and if it is to be effective, it will have to take account not only of existing conditions, but of future building developments. At present, the London County Council permits huge new blocks of flats and offices to arise in areas where traffic facilities are already totally inadequate; there is no co-ordination and no looking ahead. The problem cannot be solved by piecemeal road widening at enormous expense. What is most urgently needed is a new inner ring road, possibly at a raised level or, where practicable, superimposed on railway tracks, which would link the principal termini and have radiating connections with the main exit routes. If the suburban bus lines were terminated at "the ring," central London could be served by shuttle services, which at present cannot be worked for lack of turning points.

PRAYER

Lord, may the glory of the closing year,
The harvest-time, the peace of levelled fields,
The scent of the late roses, and the fires
That Autumn sets alight among the woods,
Slow-homing cattle in the falling dusk,
The misty uplands, and the sheep in fold,
The warm still nights, the dark skies filled with stars,
And secret-dreaming orchards with the moon
Full shining on the apple trees . . .
Lord, may all lovely things like these
Be for remembering in the songless noon,
And night grown bitter cold. . . .

M. E. MASON.

WALES IN THE WIND

THE gale made terribly hard work of it for the players in the Rugby International at Cardiff. Two more obviously tired teams can seldom have left a football field, though they had raised a brave gallop to the very end. On the whole, the wind favoured the Welshmen, for they had the advantage of it when they were fresh, in the first half, and, moreover, it moderated its vehemence, if only very slightly, in the second. Still, they deserved their victory, if only because they were more skilful in dealing with the wind, and particularly in kicking against it. The two heroes of the match were Cliff Jones and Jenkins; the Welsh captain, though fiercely watched by his adversaries, was constantly doing clever things; and better fielding and kicking than that of Jenkins it would be hard to imagine. If it had not been for his two penalty goals, Wales would have crossed over without a lead, and that might have been tantamount to defeat. As it was, a lead of six points seemed far from conclusive; but when six was rapidly turned into eleven through Idwal Rees's surprising try, the case was altered and Wales were filled with a victorious confidence ever after. The finest try in the match was, beyond all comparison, that gained by Candler for England against the wind, and "e'en the ranks of Tuscany" gave it the reception it deserved. If the mighty Wooller is fit again for the next match, this Welsh fifteen with its fine pack of forwards will take a great deal of beating.

CO-ORDINATING AIR SERVICES

THE various companies concerned in carrying railway traffic by air have been meeting to consider their plans for next season. Liverpool is the main junction on which the various routes converge from London, Belfast, Glasgow, and the north of Scotland; and Bristol is another important

junction serving the south-west. Arrangements are being made so that time-tables will fit to provide through connections, and there will also be facilities for obtaining inter-available tickets and for registering luggage. This co-ordination of home air services conforms to the suggestions of the Maybury Committee, which also recommended the elimination of wasteful and unnecessary competition, now in process of being achieved. The network, however, only covers the west of England and Scotland. The east coast has so far been left out, though there is an independent company, running a service between London and Aberdeen, with a junction at Doncaster linking Manchester and Liverpool and Hull and Grimsby.

"WINSOME, GRIN SOME, GRINDER"

IT is time that another poet arose to choose the organ-grinder, as did Calverley, "for encomium as a change." It seems that barrel organs are being made no more, that only a hundred or so of them, growing older and older, are still to be found in London, and that many of these are in want of adventurers to hire them. This sad state of things is not wholly the fault of the barrel organ itself, nor of those who fail to appreciate it. There are, we are told, two main reasons. One is the traffic, which makes the "wretched instrumentalist" and his rather cumbersome machine a danger both to himself and other people. Clearly, in a street which is in the slightest degree crowded the organ can no longer be allowed to set half a dozen couples "waltzing in convenient spots." The other reason is the all-pervading radio, which can always be turned on free for nothing when once the licence has been paid for, at any moment of the day or night. So the barrel organ has necessarily been relegated, together with those great artists Codlin and Short, to the side streets, and the day must come when even they will know it no more.

THE GREYFRIARS CHURCH, EDINBURGH

THE restoration of the old Greyfriars Church at Edinburgh has been completed just in time for the celebration of the tercentenary of the signing of the National Covenant within its walls. After St. Giles the most impressive remaining mediæval church in the city, it has long been spoilt by being divided into two. Now that the wall which bisected it has been removed, the interior has regained the full beauty of its original proportions. Scotland has done much in recent years to preserve what three centuries of wreckage, spoliation and neglect had left of her mediæval buildings. Paisley Abbey, Dunblane Cathedral, St. John's, Perth, have all recovered a great deal of their former beauty—the last two under the sympathetic treatment of Sir Robert Lorimer. Now the historic Kirk of the Holy Rude at Stirling is also being restored, and the dividing wall which here, as at Greyfriars, disfigured the interior is being pulled down. Unfortunately, the same enlightened attitude towards Georgian architecture does not yet appear to prevail, and only a few years ago the Corporation of Dundee destroyed their fine Town House, designed by William Adam, the father of the famous "Brothers."

SMOKE AT KEW

FOR many years now great difficulty has been experienced in cultivating a great many kinds of plants at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, owing to the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke, soot, and other impurities emitted from factory and domestic chimneys in the neighbourhood. Ten or twelve years ago the authorities, realising the impossibility of the successful cultivation of coniferous trees at Kew, decided to start a national collection of conifers at Bedgebury, near Tunbridge Wells, and plantings of conifers have been made there since that date. It would appear that conditions at Kew are gradually becoming worse owing to increasing industrial development in the area surrounding the Gardens, and so serious is the situation that the extension of the arboretum at Bedgebury is being contemplated in order to accommodate other plants, particularly evergreen trees and shrubs apart from conifers which suffer most from atmospheric impurities and have a struggle to survive. While there is, apparently, no intention of the immediate transfer of other planting activities to Bedgebury, the fact that the authorities are being driven to consider it

in order to safeguard the botanical and horticultural collections emphasises the need for adequate steps being taken to remove—or, at least, greatly reduce—the cause of the trouble. Atmospheric pollution in the neighbourhood of large cities is of great economic importance, and the menace to our national Garden at Kew should surely bring home to everyone the necessity for its abatement.

MISS HAWKINS AND THE PIRATES

FILM producers notoriously take liberties with the plots even of the most famous books, but the most outrageous conduct of Hollywood and Elstree seems to be nothing to that of Moscow. An elaborate and expensive film of "Treasure Island" was contemplated, but it will never see the light, because Jim Hawkins was turned into a girl in disguise who ultimately married Dr. Livesey, and the pirates were not pirates at all; they were virtuous Irish revolutionaries searching for treasure, no doubt with the noblest motives. Here the poor producers seem to have made a double blunder; according to "Soviet Art," it was wicked to turn revolutionaries into criminals and at the same time to make them so attractive that children would inevitably want to play pirates. The children themselves were a little confused in their young minds. Some applauded "Fifteen Men on the Dead Man's Chest," while others exclaimed with horror: "Shut up. These are bandits." The end of it all was that the producer was, to use the language of Hollywood, "fired." So far as we are able to judge, this was, as John Silver would have said, "a mighty suitable thing too, and you may lay to that."

WINTER

Dead days now . . .
For the sap is low in the hardwood trees,
And the cold winds freeze
The leaf that danced in the summer heat.

No bees now . . .
In the glades once sweet with the scents of Spring
None but robins sing
Of days to come, in the drifting sleet.

Earth withdraws,
And in silence waits for the Sun's return,
When his rays shall burn,
And stir the life in her sleeping breast.

In the woods
Which I trod with thee in the bluebell days,
By remembered ways,
No green shoot stirs in its leafy nest.

For the Spring,
Yet asleep in bud and in root below
The protecting snow,
Awaits the call of the south and the Sun.

R. WILLIAMS.

POLICE DOGS

IT is likely, according to the Kennel Correspondent of *The Times*, that police dogs will soon be added to the Force's establishment throughout the country. For a good many years some chief constables, on their own initiative, have used bloodhounds, and for three years a Home Office committee have been going into the question and reviewing the performances of various breeds and crosses. The balance of opinion inclines towards the employment of Labradors. According to Colonel Hoel Williams, Chief Constable of Wiltshire, Labradors make invaluable allies to constables on night duty, and will retrieve a man as readily as a rabbit. Bloodhounds remain incomparable on a light scent, and an experiment has been made towards strengthening their stamina by an otter-hound cross, of which high hopes are entertained. Serious consideration does not appear to have been given to the Dobermann Pinschers, which have done so well in Palestine, as described in these pages last autumn by a writer who has had first-hand experience of them on the spot. According to him, no other dog possesses the same balance of nose, intelligence, stamina, and temperament. They were adopted in Palestine from South Africa, and, such is their reputation among the criminal classes that suspects frequently exclaim: "I cannot lie against this devil—I did it!"

VILLAGE LIFE IN NORTHERN INDIA

The problem of raising the standard of life and agriculture among the vast peasant population of India is engaging the attention both of the Viceroy and the Congress Party. The following article describes how little, hitherto, ways of living and working have changed in hundreds of years.



ALL THE WATER USED IN THE VILLAGE COMES FROM THIS TANK, AND THE PEOPLE AND CATTLE BATHE IN IT

IT is a January morning in the southern Punjab, with a red sun rising over green plains which stretch interminably to the horizon on every side ; an occasional group of sandhills on the light brown banks of an irrigation canal are the only things that break the monotony of the level land. The green is mostly the fresh green of young wheat, but is patched with the yellowish green of sugar-cane and the dark green of *dal*, the little split pea which is the mainstay of so many curries, while here and there the vivid chrome of mustard splashes the landscape.

From the dense clump of trees surrounding a canal rest-house sounds the caterwauling of many peafowl, greeting the new day and showing that this is a Hindu country. For peafowl, blue pigeon, and the great clumsy antelope known as *nilgai*, or blue bull, are all sacred to Hindus, and do much damage in the crops.

From the cover of a belt of babul thorn another raider steps into a mustard field : a beautiful blackbuck, whose glossy black and white coat and long spiral horns, lit up by the rising sun, form a pleasing contrast to the light yellow of the crop, as he stands to gaze around for possible danger before beginning his feed. He stares long in the direction of the village of mud walls and thatch, a mile away, from which the acrid smoke of cow-dung fires rises to hang in the clean, cold air ; but nothing stirs, so he drops his head to feed.

Half an hour later, and as the sun clears away the mists which curl off the irrigated fields, figures emerge from the village. A man and his ten year old son, each with a wadded waistcoat of brilliant colours over their coarse cotton upper garments, driving a pair of bullocks and a camel, the man carrying a primitive wooden plough and the boy a wooden pitchfork for use on the threshing floor later in the day, move along a narrow path to a clump of trees, where they yoke the oxen to the pole of a Persian water-wheel, of which the boy takes charge while the man goes on to plough the sandy soil of fields which lie farthest from the village. As he goes, the groaning cadences of the turning wheel rise and



IN THE SPRING THE WOOL FOR HIS BLANKETS COMES DOWN ON CARAVANS UPON SHEEP AND GOATS, OXEN AND PONIES

Jan. 22nd, 1938.



THESE SHEEP HAVE BEEN DIPPED IN THE JHELUM RIVER
They are afterwards cleaned by being lightly hit with a half-hoop of iron which takes out burrs and grass seeds



TREADING OUT THE CORN, MOHAMMEDANS OF THE NORTH PUNJAB



A BLACKBUCK STEPS INTO A MUSTARD FIELD FROM A BELT OF BABUL THORN

fall behind him, and the water is raised from the well by the long loop of earthen pots which, as the grass rope to which they are bound reaches the top of the wheel, turn over and discharge their contents into a trough, whence it goes by many little channels through the crops.

If the fields to be ploughed were heavy soil the oxen would be doing it, and the camel would be walking blindfold round the wheel, pulling the shaft; but the irrigated land beyond is mostly sand, which, scraped by the iron-sheathed tooth of the plough into four-inch furrows, somehow produces wheat from apparent desert.

More men come out of the village, and, as one looks to be carrying what might be a long muzzle-loading matchlock, of ancient pattern but some efficiency, kept for use against crop-raiders such as buck and pig, the blackbuck decides that he had better move, and trots back through the belt of thorn to finish his feed in more open country a mile away.

Other men, going to a group of millet stacks, disturb half a dozen grey cranes, which rise with loud cries and fly to a distant group of sandhills.

Inside the village the milking is finished, the cows and buffaloes are driven out to graze the patches of jungle and fallow fields, and the women gather



"A muzzle-loading matchlock kept for use against crop-raiders."
The man carries a ram's horn of powder, gazelle horn of fine priming powder, circular leather box of matches and cylinders for bullets and patches

the dung from the byres, fashioning it into fuel cakes which they plaster on the sunniest walls of the houses to dry, when they will fall off and be gathered up for future use.

The sun gets higher, and about ten o'clock the morning meal is taken out to the workers in the fields; big flapjacks of coarse wheatmeal, a vegetable curry with a pungent basis of chillies, and a brass pot of milk, is the usual fare.

The last of the women and small children disappear into the fields and the lean old grey-bearded *lumbardar*, or headman, escorts the *patwari*, who is the local land surveyor and a minor official, to a table and two chairs set in the shade of a tree within the courtyard of his house, and the two, after profound eructations to testify to the excellence of the meal they have just eaten, settle to a day-long discussion of the fields and crops and the burden of taxation which they ought to bear; the Deputy Commissioner is due on tour in a month's time, and such matters should be agreed on before his visit;

while the *patwari's* percentage for "adjustments" must also be tactfully arranged according to custom: which last word is *dastur* in Hindustani and, consequently, such commission is known as *dasturi* throughout India.

Groanings and clackings begin to arise from the little camel-driven crushing mill as the first loads of sugar-cane arrive from the fields; and clouds of dust swirl up as milking buffaloes and their calves are driven down to the village tank to drink and bathe.

This is the focal point of village life; for here are the steps down to the water where people bathe and drink and fill their water-pots, and wash themselves before ceremonies in the high-roofed temple on its edge. Outside the temple is the stone platform where the village elders gather to smoke their bubbling pipes, sitting cross-legged on string bedsteads, the while they discuss the crops, the iniquities of the *patwari* (if he be not there), or any other official—such as he who controls the issue of water from the irrigation canal which feeds the fields, and who may have been asking more than his normal amount of *dasturi* to allow more water than the Irrigation Department will ever be paid for.

In this cold season, the *chabutra*, as the platform is called, will only be occupied, if at all, during the sunnier hours of the day; but in the hot weather, when the cracked and baking earth cries out for the monsoon, and little dust-devils whirl gently in

little wisps across the barren fields, then suddenly roar up a hundred feet into the air and speed across the plain, it will be occupied most of the night, and men coming in from ploughing in the dark will wash and drink, then settle to discussion or to hear the temple Brahmin recite tales of ancient gods and heroes.

Usually the *ryot* is like his oxen, and plods through life, sometimes complaining or kicking at an extra hard twist of his tail; but, so long as he has enough to eat, can marry and give in marriage, and his fields are still his—at least, in name—all he asks is to till them and live in peace.

For amusements, there is some annual fair certain to be within reach; while travelling entertainers, snake-charmers and conjurers, belonging to criminal tribes, are forever wandering from village to village, and, for a halfpenny a head, will keep the audience laughing for hours with their tricks and bawdy songs.

His cloth he buys from the *bania* or on an annual trip to the nearest town; while in the spring the wool for his blankets comes down from the hills on caravans of sheep and goats, oxen and ponies; while these same caravans bring down in autumn the potatoes which he loves in most of his cold-weather curries.

On the whole, a quiet, contented life. One of ignorance, perhaps: but would he be happier if he knew better? I doubt it.

C. H. STOCKLEY.

A CASUAL COMMENTARY A RIOT OF

SOME people have an intense love of names for their own sake—I am happy in having been one of them ever since, as a small boy, so my elders have told me, I was found wandering in the orchard and murmuring to myself in dreamy ecstasy: "The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon." I might have been even happier had I then known of the third and lovely dukedom of Chatelherault in France. At any rate, I always hail with joy the arrival with the New Year of the brand new volumes of books that are full of names. They make an excuse for delicious, lazy browsing, and I have just been poring over no less than four of them—the two peerages (Debrett and Burke), "Who's Who," and Kelly's "Distinguished People."

All four admirably fulfil their primary purpose of telling you what you want to know; but it is no disrespect to the last two to say that, in point of the romantic and the sonorous, the peerages bear off the palm. How beautiful they are in their uniforms of red and gold, like twin heavenly Beef-eaters! I have only to open either of them at random in order to "roam in a crowded mist" of names, of great-aunts Dulcibella and Urania, of savages proper wreathed about the temples and porcupines statant azure, quills, collars and chains or. "I wish to Heaven," said Major Pendennis to his nephew, "you would read in Debrett every day." I need no such urging. Whenever I have an idle moment in COUNTRY LIFE office, down come those massy volumes from the shelf, at the imminent risk of decapitating my colleagues; I may, in short, be called a peerage addict.

It were almost an impertinence to compare two such great works, and yet I cannot refrain from saying that Burke indulges himself a little more freely in rotund and mouth-filling sentences. How pleasant is this, for instance, about a famous Welsh family: "The Williams-Wynns of Wynnstay have for several generations enjoyed pre-eminent rank in the principality of Wales and are second to none among the Cambrian families in territorial possessions and political influence." That gives me a rich physical pleasure, as does the statement as to the great race of the O'Briens—"one of the few native Irish houses now to be found in the peerage and descended in unbroken male line from Brian Borohme . . . in 1002." How much solid joy is comprised in the eight words "The noble, ancient and illustrious family of Nevill"! They make me feel as if I were watching the tournament in "Ivanhoe." Debrett is more restrained, and has, by comparison, adopted "No flowers" as his motto; he gives the century in which a family was first known, and leaves the reader to draw the glorious inference. Yet he has a very pleasant style of his own, too. What could be more succinct and admirable than this beginning of the story of Lord Kingsale: "John de Courcy, a valiant soldier, conquered Ulster in 1180?" He can, moreover, like Dodger's, "do it when he chooses." When I turn, as I always do turn sooner or later, to the grandchildren of the late Hon. and Rev. Hugh Francis Tollemache, I find all their christian names set out at full length—sixteen for the eldest son and eleven for the youngest daughter—whereas Mr. Burke seems to think—as, I daresay, they have thought when signing a document—that you can have too much of a good thing, and has cut them down accordingly.

The peerage is so vast a work that the student cannot ever hope to grapple with all of it. He is perchance like the stamp-collector, who, finding the whole round world too big for him,

devotes himself to attaining perfection in the stamps of a single island—let us say St. Vincent. On this principle, I have a weakness for baronets in the Midlands, in particular Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Derbyshire. They are "half as old as time," redolent and tenacious of the soil. Wolseley of Wolseley, Gresley of Drakelow, Shuckburgh of Shuckburgh, Corbet of Moreton Corbet (in Shropshire)—these are some of the names that I metaphorically and respectfully collect, with additions from another great work, such as the Shirleys of Ettington and the Okeovers of Okeover. Anyone commencing collector will find here a rich field. He will, I trust, enjoy with me the engaging little touch about the ancestor of the Gresleys who "accompanied his kinsman Duke William to England." He must and shall revel in this: "There still remain in England a few families, and Wolseley of Wolseley is one, that can prove by authentic evidence an unbroken descent from Saxon times, and show the inheritance of the same lands in the male line from a period long anterior to the Norman Conquest." Perhaps a Wolseley did destroy the last wolves in Staffordshire in the reign of King Edgar, and perhaps, again, he did not, but those are noble lines.

If the collector tires of names, or if—which Heaven forbid—he agrees with Major Pendennis that "the pedigrees are many of them very fabulous," he can find joy and refreshment in coats of arms and crests and supporters and mottos. I have already quoted the azure porcupine with golden quills of the Sidneys, and his opposite number is equally resplendent—"a lion queue fourché vert." How fine in its simplicity, too, is the arms that they support: "Or, a pheon az"! And that is but one example. As to mottos, the "Cavendo tutus" of a great ducal house seems hardly worthy, but must be pardoned for the pun. "Per laborem ad honorem," for a captain of industry, strikes almost too practical a note; but what can be better and simpler than Lord Hawke's "Strike," or more appropriate for a dashing batsman?

I knew these crimson and golden dreams would run away with me, and so they have. They have left me too little space for Kelly and "Who's Who." Both are packed tight with every kind of useful fact about everybody, and leave one no excuse for erroneously calling a K.C.S.I. a K.C.I.E., or writing a despairing and illegible "etc." after an eminent name. Yet I must confess to one little disappointment. Under the head of "Recreations" there used to be some gratifying revelations of character in elder volumes of "Who's Who," and they seem to have disappeared. Everybody is staid and reticent as to his amusements. Even Mr. Bernard Shaw confines himself to "Anything but sport." As to Lord Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, I can only suppose that they fear too much the fate that befell M. Briand on account of his single game of golf. However that may be, they admit to no recreations whatever. It used, as a rule, to be some of the minor luminaries who most clearly wrote themselves down as—well, as minor luminaries; but this time I have searched very nearly in vain. Gone, alas, is the gentleman who put down as his club "his wife's tea-table" and playfully alluded to his bicycle as "his assistant curate." Gone is the authoress who ended "Is at present unmarried. Address So-and-so." Can it be that a harsh blue pencil has done its work too well, or is it possible that all the silliest among our distinguished fellow-citizens are dead? B. D.

THE FLINT AND DENBIGH HUNT

Illustrated by LIONEL EDWARDS

I WAS once asked by a young elegant if we really did hunt foxes in Wales. I replied that the wolf and bear hunting wasn't bad, but that our best days were by-days with bloodhounds after tiresome tenants. It isn't really quite like that, and, though some of our country is a bit wild and woolly, we do manage to have some really good sport.

The Flint and Denbigh country is a large one, extending roughly from the Conway to the Dee. A triangle drawn with Colwyn Bay, Denbigh, and Mostyn as the three points would not quite cover the huntable part. Reference to a map will show that this includes a fair amount of high country. In a wet season this is a godsend, as, however wet the grassland may ride, we cannot do very much harm if we have a hill meet.

There is not much wrong, either, with hill foxes. They seem to be a handier breed than their softer-living brethren in the more inhabited parts. It is always annoying if a vale fox takes to the hills; but the converse also may happen. It is then that a horse with a spare leg is worth its weight in gold. For this reason I have often thought that a cross of pony blood is not out of place in a hunter. Our National winner had it both sides of the family.

The vale country is very pleasant riding. It is largely grass, and the wire is well looked after in the greater part of it. Most of the fences are perfectly fair, with timber and banks in the minority. It is as well to put on a bit of steam at the fences, as there is nearly always a ditch to consider. A niggling jumper is sure to get you into trouble sooner or later, and it takes much longer to get out of a ditch than it does to get into one.

The Welsh farmer, particularly the hill farmer, is a genius at filling up his gaps with incredible objects. I have met bedsteads, mangles, and baths so used. The wisest course is to leave gaps severely alone, unless one really likes a selection of circus obstacles. Speaking of farmers, the stranger should bear in mind that they are mostly bi-lingual, but the majority do their thinking in Welsh. The Welsh are a most courteous race, but they cannot be hurried, for this reason. One can usually get over the language question by speaking very slowly and almost singing one's words. Very few farmers hunt, as farming in these parts does not usually run to it. At the same time, there are very few places where the Hunt is not welcome. I do implore any visiting sportsman not to impair this good feeling by any misunderstanding of the difficulties of the language question. I think this good feeling can be attributed to the fact that we have always had local Masters, and that the field is mostly drawn from folk who live on the land. The coast towns do produce a few very welcome "regulars";



IT IS VERY EASY TO LOSE YOUR WAY IN THE HILLS, AND LITTLE USE ENQUIRING FROM LOCAL SOURCES AS THE REPLY WILL PROBABLY BE "DIM SASSENACH!" (NO ENGLISH!)

but there is no big industrial or military centre to affect the size of the field. The Hunt, as it now exists, dates only from 1884, when Mr. Owen Williams moved hounds to Plas-yn-Cefn, near to St. Asaph, where they now are. Previous to this the country was hunted by the Bodrhyddan and Coed Coch hounds, which were kennelled at either house as convenient. In 1829 the Lord Mostyn of Bicester fame brought his hounds to Mostyn, and that family continued to hunt the country till 1852. After that date Vaughan of Rug, Hughes of Kinnell, Rowley Conway of Bodrhyddan, Wynn of Coed Coch, all took their turn at mastership. The present senior Master, Colonel Williams-Wynn, took office in 1897 after a long apprenticeship with his kinsman, Mr. Owen Williams. Mr. Williams died in 1908, and in 1912 Colonel Griffith became Joint-Master and held office till 1927. Colonel Lloyd then became Joint-Master, and this season Captain Owen Wynn has joined his father and Colonel Lloyd in the capacity of Assistant-Master.

It is pleasant to note that all the families who have held the mastership in past years are still represented in the field, and it is sincerely hoped that the existing masterships may long continue. Hound breeding in an establishment is essentially the job of the Masters. In our case I can only repeat that hounds have been at Plas-yn-Cefn for fifty years, and Colonel Wynn has been there a great deal longer than that. He carried the horn for a great number of years himself, and seldom misses a meet nowadays. In these circumstances, it is reasonable to suppose that we have as good a pack of hounds as we deserve. With the exception of some short periods, one of the Masters has always hunted hounds. I feel sure that this must have a good effect on hound breeding.

This country has not more than its fair share of main roads, railways, and rivers. If one were trying to crab it, I suppose we do have too much woodland. That is, after all, a feature of this country, and I for one would not wish it otherwise.

We have, at any rate, proved that foxes and pheasants can live together in love and charity.

One form of fox covert, the dingle, is rather a speciality of these parts. There are many of them, and they are a certain find. They are a difficulty, insomuch that they are only crossable in certain places. They must be fenced for agricultural reasons, and a little local knowledge is necessary if one has to get across one. They are not all that difficult to get a fox away from, as they are mostly too narrow for a fox to do much else than go straight ahead or else to go away at the side. I should say that they are



WELSH GAPS ARE "MENDED" WITH ALL SORTS OF "BUNKERS" SUCH AS OLD BEDSTEADS AND CARTWHEELS

easier places to draw than a corresponding area of ordinary woodland.

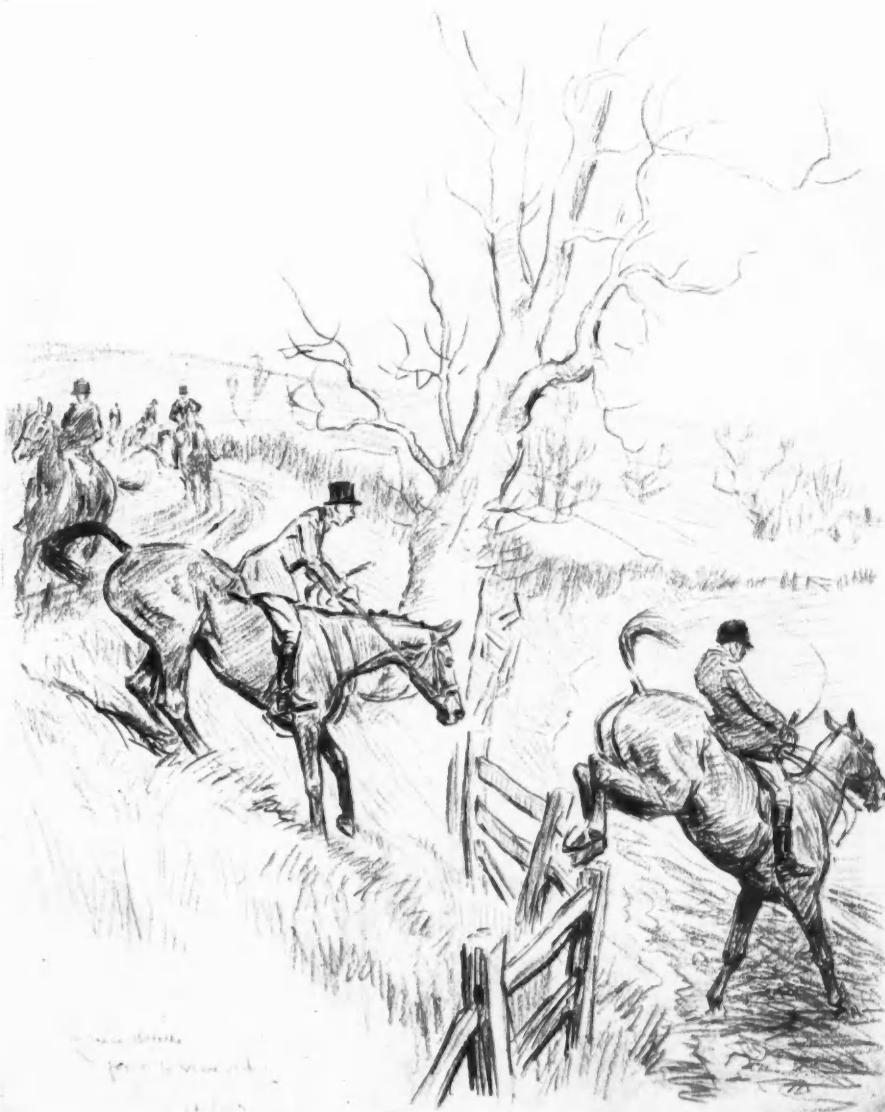
As already indicated, the sea is one border of the country. This obviously has a most beneficial effect when there is a danger of frost. By a happy chance, too, some of our nicest country lies, and some of hunting's best friends live, within range of the sea. It is scarcely necessary to talk of best friends in a country where all landowners are supporters of hunting. Happily with us it is the case that nearly all the big estates remain intact, and where changes of ownership have taken place hunting most certainly has not suffered. It has been my fortune to hunt in a number of countries and more than one continent; but I am now back where I started. When Violet Loraine sang of the first love being the best love she wasn't far wrong.

HECTOR.

Light Horses and Light Horse Keeping, by Frank Townsend Barton, M.R.C.V.S. Captain late R.A.V.C. (Jarrold, 12s. 6d.)

THIS is another horse book. In 329 pages and no fewer than forty-one chapters the author touches on every phase of light horse keeping, with chapters *inter alia* on breeding, breaking, riding, schooling, veterinary treatment, and one with the strange title, "Hints to Young Huntsmen." None of the points, however, is dealt with in such a way as to convey much instruction, and some of the instruction is wrong; on page 121, for example, the use of the leg aid in turning is for the turn on the fore-hand, and the reverse of correct practice. The reader may nevertheless have his interest roused, and will at least gather how much there is for him to learn of the theory of the subject of horsemanship, no matter what particular branch he wishes to study. One could almost call it an index to instruction in horsemanship. Captain Barton, a veterinary surgeon, has gained his experience, one gathers, both in the Army and in private practice. As a result, the veterinary chapters, comprising about half the book, are the most complete and explicit, although one wonders if the little knowledge gained by the perusal of some of the very advanced instruction will not prove more of a danger to the amateur than a help. The same remarks apply to the legal chapters: the layman would be better advised to consult his solicitor and his veterinary surgeon. The book is illustrated by photographs of various types of horses and ponies, but some—notably the polo ponies and hunters—are not happily chosen. Among the line drawings there is one curious mistake: facing page 105 is a drawing of what purports to be a "curby hock." The curb is shown too high up on the horse's leg. Facing page 298 there are diagrams showing legs of such faulty conformation that some of them are grotesque and depict deformities impossible in the working horse.

COL. R. W. WYNN, M.F.H. (C.B., D.S.O.) JOINT-MASTER OF THE FLINT AND DENBIGH 1888 TO 1935



A NICE OBSTACLE FOR A FOUR-YEAR-OLD! COED COCH

CHINA IN MICROCOISM

THE EXHIBITION OF CHINESE ART AT 9, CONDUIT STREET

THIS is certainly the age of the modest specialist. Almost everyone you meet is an expert on something, though, luckily, not everyone can talk as if he was. The specialist it is who is responsible for the brilliant success of that pocket Chinese Exhibition now being held at 9, Conduit Street, which is to last, alas! only till January 28th. In three spacious rooms, with no sense of crowding, there is displayed a sort of essence or pocket edition of the bewildering grandeur of Burlington House as we saw it, exhausted and enthusiastic, a year or so ago.

The price of admission for persons of leisure is rightly 2s. 6d.—it is for Chinese Medical Aid; but the times and prices have been cleverly arranged so that the busy worker can go after four every day for only 1s., and for only 6d. on Thursdays and Saturdays, when there are fascinating and extremely well informed talks. All the specialists have lent their services for our instruction and pleasure. Best of all, the show is open till 8 p.m.; and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6. One particularly looks forward to hearing (and seeing) that able Chinese, Mr. Chiang Yee, author of "A Chinese Artist in Lakeland" and "The Chinese Eye."

I cannot deny that this new Chinese Exhibition at 9, Conduit Street, W.1, is to me far more attractive than the old one (at Burlington House). That, owing largely to the brilliant efforts of Mr. Leigh Ashton of the Victoria and Albert Museum, was, of course, stupendous; but it was also stupendous in the sense in which one speaks of a stupendous effort. "A big book," the Chinese say, "is a great bother." It is true of exhibitions, too.

Not the least important aspect of an exhibition of this kind is the books that it introduces the visitor to, or, if he has already read them, that the exhibits help to illustrate and expand. The bookstall at 9, Conduit Street is roomy and efficient; there is everything which they had at Burlington House, but with interesting additions. Books on Chinese subjects have always been popular; but they are



1.—A SEATED BODDHISATTVA
Fragment from the Lung-men Caves, early 6th century A.D.
Lent by Baron von der Heydt

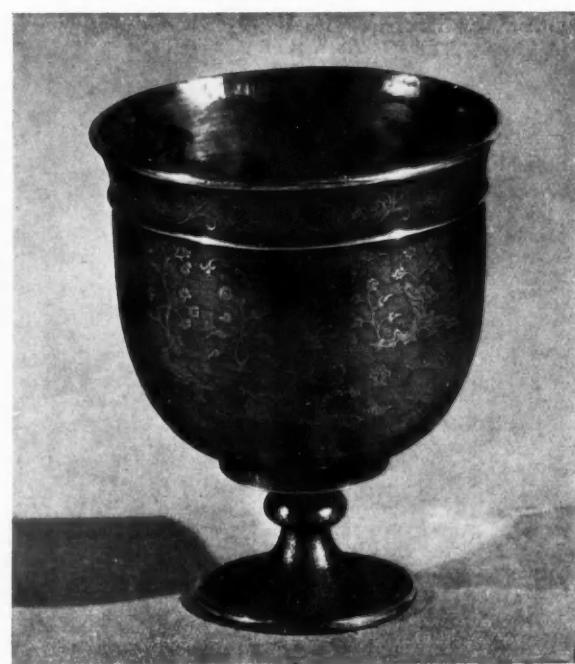
among the learned, but among the general body of people who read books.

So with this delightful little exhibition; that, too, owes everything to that modest specialist, the collector, by no means always a millionaire: perhaps a traveller, a retired Customs official, a missionary—but always an enlightened individual who is able to enter into the spirit of the unfamiliar—to perceive where others are indifferent.

The collectors who have lent to this Exhibition were in many cases "discovered," as it were, too late for Burlington House; there are many new names, and whole groups of newly discovered objects of interest. For instance, Baron von der Heydt's fragment



2.—KUANG (bronze wine vessel). SHANG YIU (1766-1122 B.C.)
Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sedgwick



3.—WINE CUP. ENGRAVED SILVER. TANG

now getting so much better than they used to be that people to whom the older books were Chinese puzzles find themselves absorbing dynasties as easily as dinners. Those whose interest is more serious (and these will include many readers of COUNTRY LIFE) are finding that the newer literature of Chinese subjects has emerged out of the specialists' sphere—it is the specialists themselves, of course, who have broken the eggshell—into the sphere of general interest.

It is to the specialist, after all, that we owe many of those books which are at this moment most popular with the reading and book-buying public. At the risk of a digression more apparent than real, I cannot refrain from referring visitors to the exhibition to Arthur Waley's latest and most absorbing book "The Way and Its Power." Readable, entertaining, informative, who would suppose that such a book was a monument of scholarship as imposing as Tischendorf's edition of the "Codex Sinaiticus"? It does not read like that. With every apology and acknowledgment to German scholarship, it reads, on the contrary, like excellent sense. But to have made sense of what used to be considered the most obscure utterance of Chinese mysticism—namely, the famous Tao Tê-ching—is reason enough for the sensation which this book is creating, not only

of sculpture (Fig. 1). Nothing at Burlington House excelled this little gem of Chinese Gothic—it is impossible to resist calling it that; it has the smile of the Bamberg Angel, the grace of the sculptures of Rheims (Catalogue No. 210). But the exhibits are by no means all so early as the sixth century A.D. One of the paintings, for instance (No. 114) is signed (and my only criticism of the excellent sixpenny catalogue is that it does not mention the fact) by one of the greatest artists of China, a seventeenth-century aristocrat, a member of the family of the exiled Ming dynasty, who fled with so many others in those days of turmoil, not unlike the present, when foreigners from the north—the Manchus—established the new dynasty which lasted until this century, and finally, of course, as conquerors always do in China, became almost as civilised as their subjects. Our aristocrat-artist was quite mad, and was called Pa-Ta Shan-jen. He was not represented at Burlington House partly because the principal paintings there were from the Manchu Imperial collection—naturally, it did not include any works by this eccentric and noble refugee.

But readers of "The Way and Its Power" will particularly appreciate our other two illustrations. The extraordinary wine-vessel (Catalogue No. 355, Fig. 2) is surely as great a contrast to the little silver wine-cup (Catalogue No. 362, Fig. 3) as could

be imagined. In between the time these two objects were made—between 1200 B.C. and A.D. 700—that amazing book which Mr. Waley has translated and explained for us, was written. It is not too much to say that its mysterious, but to us entirely Christian and enlightened, message achieved the civilisation of China. It is hardly too much to say that its wit and charm, its astonishing and almost Athenian subtlety, made the change that is illustrated here by the contrast of the fierce and almost savage grandeur of the beast and the grace of the huntsmen who with amazing skill are shooting wildfowl with bows and arrows on horseback, on the silver cup. Now that we know so much more about China than we did, we see that the Chinese, at the time when these early bronzes were made, were like the noble savages of our own Viking age, whereas the artists of the silver cup were civilised people who read books and hunted game with all the elegance and finish of the English Shires to-day. What changed them was not exactly religion, not exactly the intellect. It was something of which "The Way and Its Power" contains the secret—the same secret which accounts for the best features of our own civilisation: but what it was, whether a kind of public school tradition, whether a kind of mediæval sanctity, or a sort of spirit of science in the sense in which Darwin and Huxley knew it, it is not for me to say.

W. WINKWORTH.

GOLDEN MILLER IN HIS BEST FORM

A GLORIOUS WIN AT SANDOWN

WHEN age has withered and the years have not forgiven, and Golden Miller has to be retired from the Turf, National Hunt racing will be infinitely the poorer. Over a period of years he has supplied most of the colour that there has been in winter racing. It does not seem to matter whether he wins a Grand National or loses one, because he wins and loses equally distinctively. His lapses at Aintree have been more provocative than his spectacular success in the second year that he ran in the race. This extraordinary horse had lost some of his great reputation by his unwillingness to go round Liverpool, and had been a delinquent on occasions on other courses, such as Newbury. He is eleven years old now, and last week at Sandown he ran what should be called one of the best races of his life when he won the Prince's Handicap Steeplechase with 12st. 7lb. and giving two stone and a half all but a pound to the second, Sporting Piper. In spite of his peccadilloes, Golden Miller has remained the most popular steeplechaser in the world, and the crowd at Sandown gave his win a wonderful reception. It has been alleged against him that he has, in his maturity, become temperamental; but no temperamental horse would have won as he did on such an afternoon, for the race, which was over three miles and five furlongs, was run in a downpour of rain and in heavy going. He was headed on landing over the last fence, too, by the younger horse, who had such an advantage in the weights, and his jockey was forced to show him the whip. Under pressure, Golden Miller never flinched, and ran out a gallant winner.

THE CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP

Golden Miller, in the course of his career, has probably only run one better race than this, and that was the year in which he beat Thomond II in the Cheltenham Gold Cup, in an event that will stand as the race of the decade, or perhaps of the century. After the spectacular win of Airgead Sios in the Victory Steeplechase at Manchester, the opinion was ventured in these notes that he and not Golden Miller might start favourite for the Cheltenham Gold Cup. There is no need yet to qualify that statement, but one cannot dogmatise on the question after the Sandown performance. Golden Miller has a terribly faithful public, and, if all goes well with him between this date and the time of the Cheltenham race in March, they will not be deserting him. The jockey who rode Sporting Piper in the Sandown race was Gerald Wilson, who has been associated with Miss Paget's horse when he won and lost Grand Nationals. No one should know better how to ride a horse to beat him, and the tactics he used were perfect. He challenged coming to the last fence, and he got "first run" on the flat, but Golden Miller ran him out of it in the way that only a horse who has retained his high courage could do.

Last week it was suggested here that the Grand National of this year might be won by a mare. One of the sex, Cooleen, who finished second last March to Royal Mail, competed in the race Golden Miller won at Sandown. This good-looking mare, which Mr. J. V. Rank owns, has improved a lot in appearance since last season, and, considering that she is at nothing like her best yet, she ran well. She is a likely Liverpool hope, and this race should have brought her on a good deal.

It was regrettable that the dual Grand National winner, Reynoldstown, could not run at Leicester at the beginning of the week, as he rapped himself slightly and will have to miss a few of his early engagements. So far, he has not been seen out this season. Royal Mail was another defaulter from the same race at Leicester, which had an unusual result in that three grey horses finished first, second and third. There was a time when a grey winner was looked on as a curiosity in this country, though it was

not so abroad. I remember, some years ago, seeing a race on the Continent when all the runners—I think there were seven—were greys. The arrival of Roi Héroe, and the appearance of his son and grandson, The Tetrarch and Tetratema, have altered all that. It used to be uncommon to see a black horse in a race, but the winners of three recent Grand Nationals have been black horses.

A FINE YOUNG HURDLER

It is possible that at Sandown we saw the best young hurdler of the season, the Aga Khan's Dharampur, win his race with supreme ease, for he finished six lengths in front of Kate Cosmo, who had shown some form before. Being by Fairway out of an Oaks winner, Dharampur is easily the best bred horse that has been sent hurdling for a long time, and he won in convincing style. Another good hurdler that we saw last week, who is a year older than Dharampur, Mr. John Hay Whitney's Mask and Wig, beat a field of thirty-two other runners at Leicester. This was an entirely unusual event in National Hunt racing, because, in spite of the size of the field, odds of 2 to 1 were asked for about this French-bred horse. He won like the good thing the market suggested he was, and the horse that beats him before the end of the season will have to be a very good one. There is a regrettable shortage at the moment of good hurdlers, but horses like Mask and Wig and Dharampur are brightening up the events in which they take part.

Little has been seen in public of Davy Jones since his memorable lapse in the Grand National of 1936, when he ran out between the last two fences. His reappearance at Hurst Park on Friday was not altogether a happy one, for he refused the first fence, and parted company with his rider, Mr. Anthony Mildmay, which was not an engaging act on his part, especially as it seemed a deliberate sort of refusal. He will not be making new friends for his Liverpool chance unless he does better than this next time he runs. Grand National winners do not come from Kent, but there is another, as well as Davy Jones trained in the county, that did better at Hurst Park. This is an honest-to-goodness sort of hunter-chaser, Mr. Silley's Hopeful Hero, who took the postponed National Hunt 'Chase at Cheltenham last year, and won the Amateur's 'Chase cleverly if not easily. He learned his proficient jumping in his stag-hunting days, and Mr. Dawes, who used to own him and will be on him at Liverpool, rides him well.

DUNHILL CASTLE'S WIN AT HURST PARK

The most interesting Grand National horse at Hurst Park was Sir Warden Chilcott's Dunhill Castle, who beat a big and good field for the Star and Garter 'Chase. Little was known of this eight year old until he beat Provocative and Royal Mail at Newbury, but he has now projected himself into the limelight as one of the likely young horses to do battle with the older and more experienced. Though he is mature enough so far as the years are concerned, he has had very little racing, his owner having originally bought him in Ireland with the idea of using him as a hunter. He did not start racing until he was seven years old, and up to the present has taken part in only five races. One thing that can be said in favour of Dunhill Castle is that he is a most proficient jumper, and that he seems to have fine stamina. Among those that finished behind him on Saturday last were Kellsboro' Jack, Belted Hero, Southern Hero, Righton, and Drinmore Lad, all proven 'chasers of high merit. In extenuation of Drinmore Lad, it should be said that his jockey broke a leather before he was unseated. This American-owned horse has not been too happy in his appearances this season. BIRD'S-EYE.

The Universities of Oxford & Cambridge EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD

The fourth oldest of the Oxford colleges, Exeter was founded in 1314 by Bishop Stapeldon ; it has always had a strong connection with the West Country.

EXETER College to-day, like Balliol across the road, is a monument to the amazing self-confidence of the nineteenth century. Our grandfathers tore down the work of preceding ages because they knew that they could replace it by something better, and we, who have become so diffident over questions of taste, as over almost every other problem, cannot help admiring, while we deplore, the strength of their convictions. But the stones of nineteenth-century Oxford are scarcely yet old enough to have acquired either historic or picturesque interest, so that, whatever may be its intrinsic virtues, Exeter chapel, with the other works of Sir Gilbert Scott, are best left out of an article such as this. The camera, if it cannot lie, can discreetly evade, and the picture we shall try to reconstruct here is of the College as it was before the hands of Scott were laid upon it.

Until 1850 Exeter was one of the most charming examples of that belated Renaissance which gave Oxford so much fine architecture under the first two Stuarts. But before that it had been a mediæval college, with buildings cramped and awkwardly arranged owing to early restrictions of the site, which was only gradually extended to the present limits of the Broad, Turl Street, Brasenose Lane and the Divinity School. To go back to the very beginning, we have to walk past the Bodleian as far as Hertford to discover where Walter de Stapeldon originally intended that his college should arise. Here, in 1314, he purchased two houses—Hart Hall and Arthur Hall—for the twelve West Country scholars of his foundation. But, finding the accommodation insufficient, a year later he transferred them to St. Stephen's Hall and two adjoining tenements, which stood west of Schools Street and facing the city wall. These three houses, occupying a strip of ground stretching from the east end of the present chapel as far as the west end of the Divinity School, formed the nucleus out of which Exeter grew.

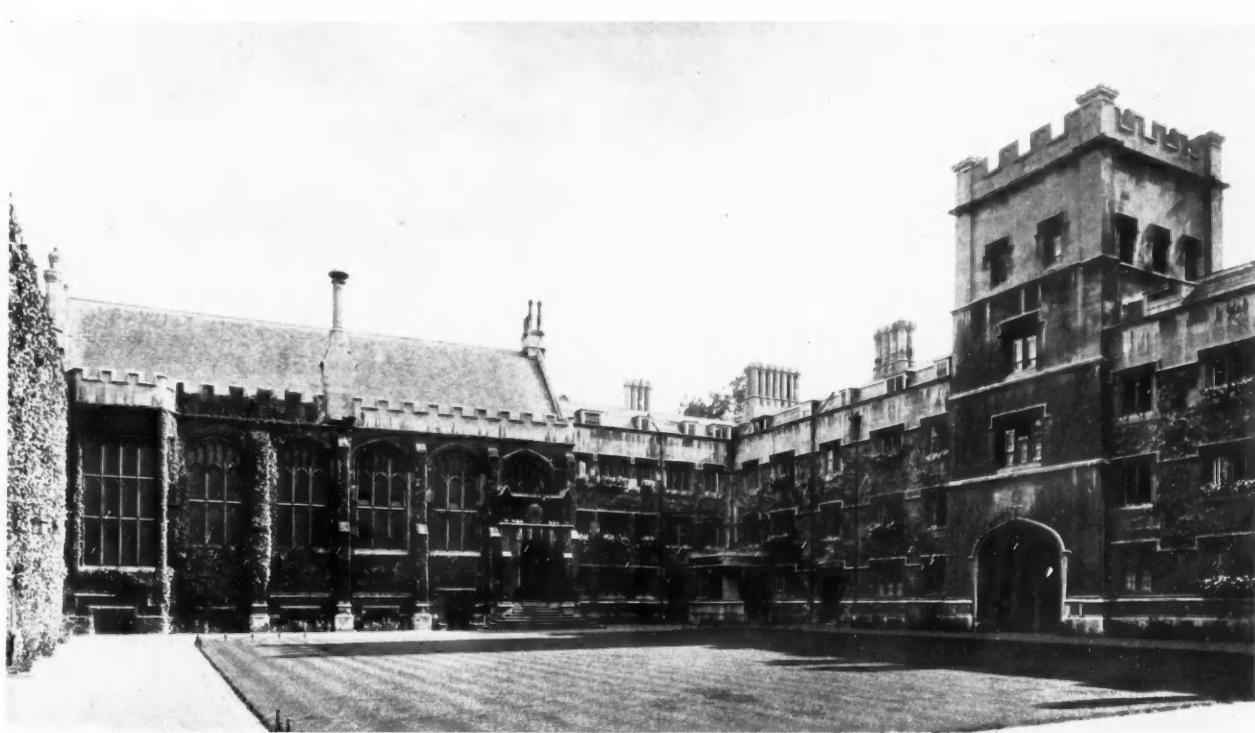
Stapeldon's foundation was exclusively for students of the Exeter diocese, to which he had been appointed bishop in the same year as Edward II became King. Though much employed in State affairs, he did not neglect his own people, and spent his wealth freely, not only in providing them with a college at Oxford, but in continuing the great work of re-building their cathedral, to which he contributed £1,800, a vast sum in those days. Like Archbishop Simon of Sudbury, half a century later, he lost his life at the hands of an infuriated London mob in the rebellion which broke out on the flight of the King. By that time, however, his Oxford college was securely established, if but poorly endowed. Of the twelve scholars eight were drawn from Devon and four from Cornwall, and this purely West Country composition the College retained until the broadening of its basis in consequence of Sir William Petre's benefactions in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Local consciousness was such that within a few years of the founder's death the name of the diocese came to be substituted—at first through custom, and later by papal confirmation—for the original one of Stapeldon Hall.

By the end of the fourteenth century several more houses adjoining the original ones had been acquired, including property afterwards sold to the University ; but until the sixteenth century the College buildings were confined to the three original properties and perhaps to Bedford Hall, which lay south of St. Stephen's Hall and had a frontage on what is now Brasenose Lane. Of these mediæval buildings only the gate-tower, erected in 1432 at the expense of William Palmer, and now incorporated in the Rector's Lodgings, still survives. It gives us the line of the old front of the College, which faced north. Immediately outside, running east and west and linking Schools Street to Turl Street, was Sommone's Lane, "the road



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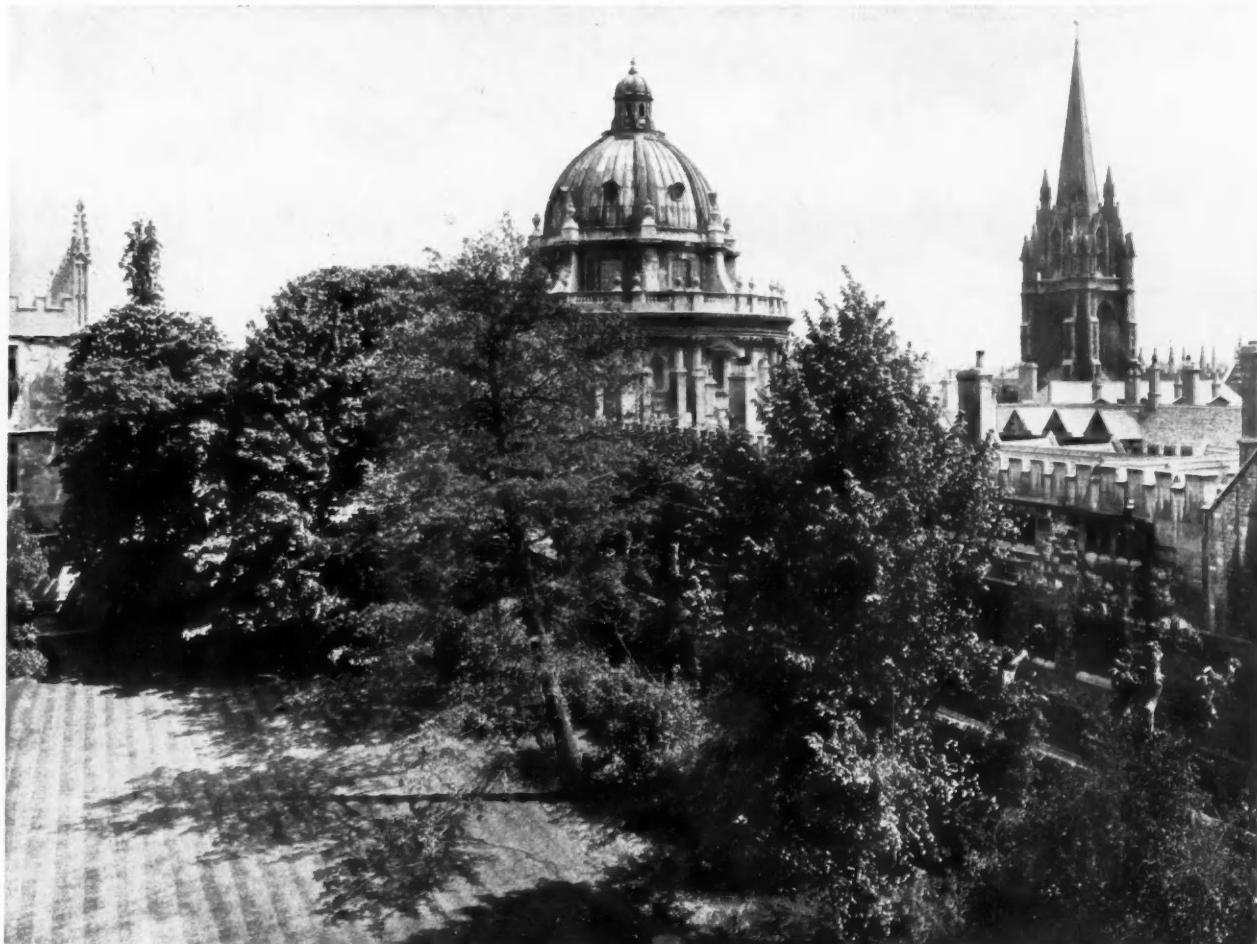
1.—THE MAIN GATE IN TURL STREET "Country Life"
Classic vaulting, perhaps by Hawksmoor, circa 1700



2.—THE SOUTH AND WEST SIDES OF THE FRONT QUAD
The hall was built in 1618; the gate-tower was given its present appearance in 1834

under the wall." This lane was closed in 1606, but continued to provide a private entrance to the Rector's Lodgings from Turl Street until the middle of last century. When the city wall disappeared, the Rector built his stables on part of the ground it had occupied; but it was only just over a hundred years ago that the College buildings were extended into Broad Street. The front of the mediæval College consisted of Palmer's

gate-tower with a long range running east of it and a shorter range, containing the Rector's Lodgings, to the west. Parallel to the long range, but behind it, was the first chapel, which was built between 1321 and 1326, and consecrated by Stapeldon in the latter year. Running out at right angles to it in a southward direction was the library, the site of which is now covered by the middle section of the east side of the Front Quad. (the creeper-



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"Country Life"

3.—LOOKING OVER THE FELLOWS' GARDEN TO THE RADCLIFFE CAMERA AND ST. MARY'S
The old quadrangle of Brasenose in the right foreground

covered range just visible on the left of Fig. 2). The library was built, or re-built, in 1383, and figures in Loggan's engraving, where it is shown with a curious timbered superstructure on top of it, known as "Benley's Nest," which was added in 1597 at the expense of Thomas Bentley, the College butler, who had the benefit of the rents. This library building survived until 1708; the library itself had meanwhile been transferred to the old chapel, which, after being damaged in the fire of 1709, was finally demolished in 1778. The only other mediaeval building was the range containing the hall and kitchen, which lay parallel to the library but to the north-west of it. If one imagines two capital L's—a smaller one inside a larger one—with the base of the larger one (the hall) on the west side, one has a rough idea of the shape of the College in 1500. Had it been standing now, the hall range would have run out from the south side of the Chapel into the centre of the Front Quad. One must imagine, too, a back gate, on the site of the present gate-tower opposite Jesus, with a lane leading to the hall and library between high walls.



4.—THE FRONT QUAD, LOOKING WEST. Circa 1815
Water-colour by J. C. Buckler

Edward VI, and Mary. The son of a Devon tanner of Torbryan, near Newton Abbot, he went up to Exeter about 1520, became a Fellow of All Souls and Principal of Vine Hall. Introduction to Court and subsequent employment by Cromwell probably



5.—TURL STREET, BEFORE THE NINETEENTH CENTURY ALTERATIONS TO EXETER AND JESUS
Water-colour by J. M. W. Turner, 1806

Such was the College which, early in Queen Elizabeth's reign, received a benefaction which more than doubled its revenues. Last week COUNTRY LIFE illustrated Ingatestone Hall, the Essex home of Sir William Petre, the Tudor statesman, who held the office of Secretary of State under Henry VIII,



6.—PRIDEAUX'S BUILDINGS BEHIND THE RECTOR'S LODGINGS. DEMOLISHED 1857
Water-colour by William Turner of Oxford

came to him as a result of being tutor to Anne Boleyn's brother, the unfortunate Lord Rochford. It was suggested last week that his benefactions to Exeter may have been the result of an unquiet conscience troubling him about the large fortune he had made out of Church lands. He began to move in the matter in 1564; by that time ill health had compelled him to retire from office. Two years later he made his deed of gift, by which he gave to Exeter four Oxfordshire advowsons and other property of the annual value of nearly £100. He founded eight new fellowships, eligible to natives of any of the counties in which he owned land; and he drew up a new code of statutes, based on those which Sir Thomas Pope had recently given Trinity. Sir William Petre, indeed, deserves to be ranked with Pope and Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's; like theirs, his leanings were to the old religion, though that fact did not prevent him, any more than it did his daughter, Dorothy Wadham, from promoting the advancement of learning under a Protestant régime.

The Petrean benefactions greatly increased both the numbers and reputation of the College, and by the end of the century re-building had become an urgent matter. Exeter now at last embarked on the project of forming a complete quadrangle. The most



Copyright 7.—THE OLD CHAPEL, LOOKING WEST "Country Life"
Built 1623-4; pulled down 1855. Water-colour by Joseph Nash

important stages of the work were carried out during the Rectorship of John Prideaux (1612-42), afterwards Bishop of Worcester, a man of humble birth, simple in his habits, tolerant and full of kindly humour, under whose wise rule the College entered on a new period in its history. He and his successors George Hakewill (1642-49) and John Conant (1649-62), raised the prestige of Exeter to a point that was not attained again until the middle of the nineteenth century.

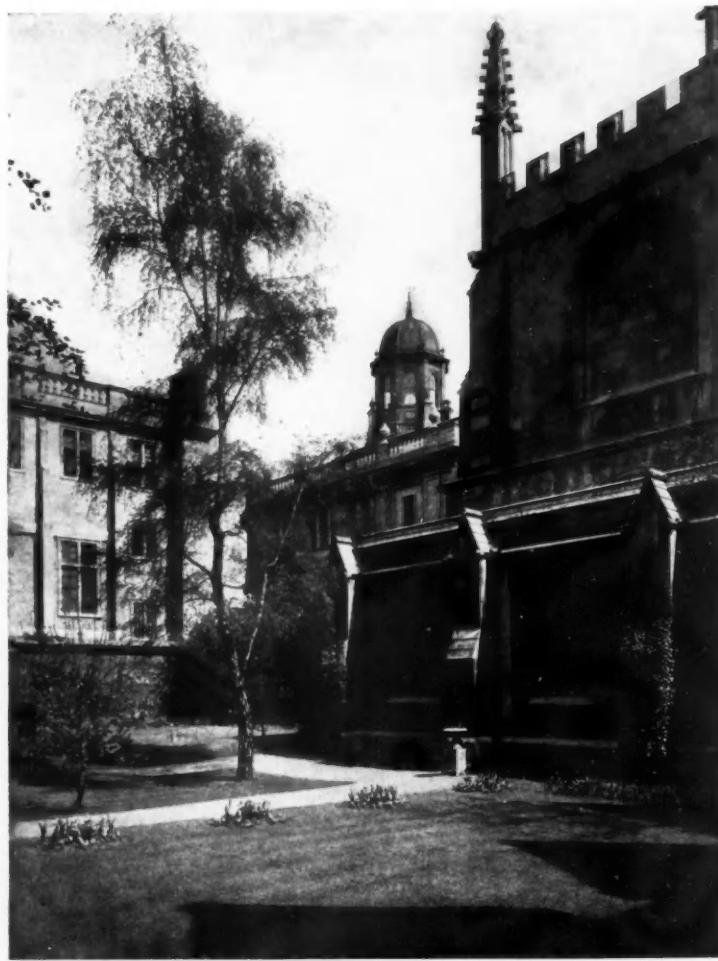
The first step towards the construction of the Front Quad. was taken in 1605, when one, Everard Chambers, the under-butler, was allowed to build a tower over the Turl Street gate and to retain the rents from the rooms for a period of forty years. (A similar instance of this curious procedure may be noted in the almost contemporary "Cook's Buildings" at St. John's.) In 1618 a new hall was built on the Brasenose Lane frontage, forming the chief feature of the south side of the quadrangle; and at the same time a range was erected at its east end joining up with the original library and "Bentley's Nest." The mediæval hall was pulled down, though the ancient kitchen survived until 1632, standing, as Prideaux puts it, "very disgracefully" in the middle of the quad. Sir John Acland contributed £800 to the cost of the hall, and John Peryam, an Exeter merchant, gave £560 towards the building of the new east range, still known as Peryam's Buildings. The erection of a new chapel followed in 1623-24. To this we shall return later. Filling the space west of the Rector's Lodgings, it completed the north range. The Turl Street front from the chapel to the gate-tower was built between 1671 and 1682. Loggan shows it—though the range cannot have been finished when he made his print in 1675—with tall, straight-sided gables. Not until Queen Anne's reign was the quadrangle at last finished, after a century of spasmodic effort. Between 1700 and 1703 the old buildings, some of them of mediæval date, which occupied the south-west corner between the gate-tower and the hall, were pulled down and re-built uniform with the Charles II work. At the same time the tower was re-designed in classic style. Finally, the old library and "Bentley's Nest" were replaced by the Armagh buildings (1708-10), so named after the Archbishop of Armagh, Narcissus Marsh, who contributed £1,000 for their erection. Continuing Peryam's Buildings northward, they were taken right up to the south face of Palmer's tower, and so the gap at the north-east corner of the quad. was filled.

The buildings at this period had reached the condition in which we can still see them in Buckler's and Turner's water-colours (Figs. 4 and 5). These, with a number of other interesting drawings showing the College in pre-Scott days, are now in the Rector's Lodgings. It is an interesting comment on the conservatism of Oxford throughout



8.—THE HALL SCREEN. PROBABLY BY JOHN BOLTON





10.—A GLIMPSE OF THE SHELDONIAN FROM THE RECTOR'S GARDEN



Copyright "Country Life"
11.—DUKE HUMPHREY'S LIBRARY FROM THE FELLOWS' GARDEN. The fountain pool was formed in 1923

the Stuart period that the Armagh building of 1708 should have been designed in the same style as the Peryam Building of 1618. Only the gables were omitted, and, apparently, both Peryam's range and that of 1671 had their gables removed at this time. But Exeter made one gesture to changing fashion. The gate-tower was given Wren-like façades with balustrade, curved pediment and paired pilasters. These were sacrificed to Underwood's dull fifteenth-century Gothic in 1833, when the Turl Street front was also refaced and "perpendicularised"; but the remarkable domed vaulting (Fig. 1), with its rich carving and two great pendants, was, fortunately, spared. Vaulting of a similar type, though very much simpler and without the pendants, occurs in the passage between the hall and chapel at Queen's. That is by Hawksmoor, who may well have provided the designs for this Exeter gate-tower, if, as is generally supposed, he had already been working in Oxford on the Queen's library, probably under Wren's supervision. Recent cleaning and painting of the heraldic shields has much enhanced the effect of this interesting work.

But we must return to the hall and chapel. The names of the masons and craftsmen who fashioned them have not been discovered, and so we can only speculate as to who was responsible for them. The hall was built only five years after the completion of Wadham, and, in view of Exeter's West Country connections and of the fact that Dorothy Wadham was the daughter of Sir William Petre, it is tempting to jump to the conclusion that the Somerset men employed on Wadham went on to work at Exeter. On the other hand, there is no evidence of their having stayed on at Oxford, as did some, at least, of the Yorkshire masons whom Sir Henry Savile brought from Halifax to build the Fellows' Quad at Merton and the Bodleian. John Acroyde and John and Michael Bentley all died in Oxford, but before the hall of Exeter was begun. Thomas Holt, however, who completed the Bodleian, lived on until 1624. He was really a carpenter, and, besides working at Merton and on the Bodleian, was responsible for the roofs of Wadham hall and chapel, and also worked at Jesus. He is the most likely person to have designed the fine open timber roof of the hall at Exeter (Fig. 9). Though it is of arch-braced, instead of hammer-beam, design, it has certain features in common with the hall roof at Wadham, and, as it seems to have been somewhat altered in 1811, the original resemblance may have been closer. At that time the Renaissance entrance, seen in Fig. 4, gave way to a Gothic Revival one (Fig. 2); the lantern, which was like the Wadham one, was removed, and fireplaces were introduced for the first time in place of the old open hearth. The screen (Fig. 8) so closely resembles the Wadham one that it can be unhesitatingly attributed to the same joiner and carver, John Bolton, who appears to have been an Oxford and not a Somerset man. The elaborate cresting of strapwork originally rested directly on the cornice. The panelled parapet was added by Sir Reginald Blomfield when he repaired the hall in 1904. In the running carving of the frieze there occurs a very early allusion to the cult of tobacco: a pair of heads are depicted with pipes in their mouths.

One has only to look at the water-colour reproduced in Fig. 7 to see how grievous was the loss of the old chapel. Full of superb woodwork of the period, it was unique among Oxford chapels in having been planned with a south aisle. The cost of building it was borne by Hakewill, Prideaux's successor as Rector, but at the time still a Fellow of the College. Prideaux adds that the College spent £200 "for the waynscoting and paynting the Sowther Isle." The window tracery, of orthodox Perpendicular pattern, was of the same type as that at Wadham, which Fergusson, even when confronted with the documents, refused to believe could be Jacobean. The slender pillars and arches again seem to have been inspired by those in the Wadham ante-chapel, and were it not that Lincoln chapel (1630-31) also furnishes close parallels, one would suppose that the Somerset Arnolds who built Wadham also worked here. But the fact is that all the Oxford work of this period shows marked resemblances, and it was customary in contracts to specify features and details in other colleges as patterns. The roof was a plaster

ceiling painted to imitate vaulting ribs and tracery. There was no east window, but the tracery of an imaginary one was painted on the east wall. When the building was demolished in 1855, the splendid woodwork was dispersed. The stalls were given to Long Wittenham, the Berkshire living which was presented to the College by Stapeldon; part of the screenwork found its way to Wick Hall, Radley; some of the panelling is in the entrance hall of the Rector's Lodgings. The brass eagle lectern, presented by John Vivian in 1637, was alone thought worthy of a place in the new chapel.

Scott's buildings include, besides the chapel, the Rector's Lodgings, the library, the Broad Street gate, and the western half of the front (the eastern half being by Underwood). His devastations began in 1854 and continued over a period of six years. They involved the destruction of Prideaux's buildings (Fig. 6), a picturesque Jacobean house which stood behind the old Rector's Lodgings. Part of its woodwork is incorporated in the "Swiss Cottage," which fills the gap where the old approach to the Lodgings from Turl Street used to preserve a remnant of

Sommore's Lane. The chapel was inspired by the *Sainte Chapelle* at Paris. Great care and immense sums of money were spent on it, the Rector and Fellows depriving themselves of a year's income in contributing to the cost—all to give the College a building which, however fine of its kind, is entirely unsuitable to Oxford and entirely out of scale with the older work. It is a relief to leave the Front Quad. and walk into the Fellows' Garden, known to most Oxford men only from the windows of Duke Humphrey's, where in early June one looks out on Heber's magnificent chestnut with all its candles glowing. The Exeter gardens, small though they are, give one a whole series of unfamiliar views of the University buildings—the side of the Ashmolean, a glimpse of the Sheldonian, the buttresses of the Divinity School, the corner of the Bodleian, and the *coup d'œil* of the Radcliffe Camera from the raised terrace. Here, fifteen years ago, the accumulation of soil by the corner of the Bodleian was cleared away and the pleasant little fountain pool (Fig. 11) was formed under the shade of Heber's chestnut.

ARTHUR OSWALD.

AT THE THEATRE FILMS—HOME AND FOREIGN

In an admirable new theatre-book just published in America and called *The Morning after the First Night*, Mr. George Jean Nathan has the following remarkable passage à propos of a visit to Hollywood: "The actor, actress, or writer of any worth at all in Hollywood appreciates that, while the pictures can do everything possible for plot they cannot and never have done anything for character. They can project the superficialities of character and create a superficial illusion of character, but they cannot round out and deepen character as the drama can. Another supreme deficiency of the pictures as opposed to the drama is that whereas an audience takes away from the theatre the impression, the after-thought and the after-image of the play as a whole, an audience takes away from the movies never an impression and after-image of the picture itself but one chiefly of some actor or actress in it." I have long felt exactly the same thing, or rather the same two things about the cinema, and I am not so very sure about the films' superiority in story-telling. Less than a week ago I saw two English films, both expensively competent affairs in their way. The one was "South Riding" at the London Pavilion, the other "The Divorce of Lady X" at the Odeon. Take the latter case first. It is true that the light comedy from which this has been adapted, Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's "Counsel's Opinion," was not particularly strong in plot and served merely as a witty vehicle for the modishness of Miss Isabel Jeans and Mr. Owen Nares some half-a-dozen years ago. The film is nothing more than a less witty vehicle for the less mannered modishness of Mr. Laurence Olivier and Miss Merle Oberon, and I can only by taking great thought recall why the two take so long to live happily ever after. There is something about a barrister's hotel-bedroom being congested by a young lady in fancy-dress who is held up by a thick fog, and there is a consequent something about the barrister's taking up a divorce brief for a foolish peer and very nearly identifying himself with the co-respondent. Far more than the details of the innocent imbroglio I remember the remarkable variety of tints taken on by Miss Oberon's fingernails, ranging between overboiled shrimp and underdone roast beef. The film, you see, is in colour, and the colour process employed is only too true to natural and unnatural phenomena. Film-makers go on behaving with colour as a little boy behaves with his first paint-box. This particular film begins with a London fog, and the opening shot shows us Piccadilly Circus with 'buses going round it endlessly. The apparent effect of fog is to make the advertisements gayer and brighter than ever, and to give the 'buses a new-washed redness which is exactly the hue of the pink hunting-coats in a hunt-scene which is introduced for no discoverable reason except the paint-box one. On the other hand, "South Riding," being an adaptation of the late Winifred Holtby's famous novel, is legitimately concerned with hunting, and is therefore filmed in monochrome! It is also concerned with such things as school-management committees, tithes and dues, housing schemes, slum clearances, social reform, tuberculosis in Communists, and the intrigues of a Yorkshire village's revivalists. The novel is long and intricate, and you keep remembering its length and intricacy as you watch the film. This is the old difficulty of adaptation; the strands in the story are beautifully plaited, whereas in the film they can hardly avoid being tangled. Again, at the London Pavilion we are given only the "superficial illusion" of Winifred Holtby's characters, and we come away without any clear conception of any of them but with an after-image only of a delightful company of familiar players. The concern called "London Films," responsible for both these new pictures, is lavish with

its acting talent. In the coloured comedy Mr. Ralph Richardson gives an enchanting performance of the slow-witted lord, and it is a great pleasure to see Mr. Morton Seltzer in the part of an old judge with the Edwardian aura all round him. In the drama of the dales there is again Mr. Richardson as the hero, a character of worried honesty that suits him well. There is Miss Edna Best, particularly good as the little schoolmistress who contrives like Jane Eyre to be at once meek and spirited. There is Mr. Edmund Gwenn as the bearded little hypocrite, Miss Ann Todd as the maniac, and clever little Miss Glynis Johns as her daughter. There is besides a subsidiary galaxy containing artists of the quality of Miss Marie Löhr, Mr. Milton Rosmer, Mr. Herbert Lomas, and Mr. Lewis Casson, all of whom are entirely and triumphantly wasted. So much for England's quota.

In the autobiography which is making such a stir Mr. Maugham has a paragraph which shows him to have far more time for the cinema than one would expect: "One thing seems certain, and that is that if the stage play has any chance at all of survival, it is not by trying to do any longer what the pictures can do better. Those dramatists have followed a false trail who by a multitude of little scenes have tried to reproduce the rapid action and varied setting of the cinematograph. It has occurred to me that possibly the dramatist would be wise now to go back to the origins of modern drama and call to his aid verse, dancing, music, and pageantry so that he might appeal to all possible sources of entertainment; but I am conscious that here again the cinema with its great resources can do better whatever the spoken theatre can do, and of course a play of this kind would need a dramatist who was also a poet. Perhaps the best chance the realistic dramatist has to-day is to occupy himself with what, till now at all events, the screen has not succeeded very well in representing—the drama in which the action is inner rather than outer, and the comedy of wit. The screen demands physical action. Emotion which cannot be translated into this, and the humour whose appeal is mental have little value for it. It may be that, for some time at all events, such plays would have their appeal." I give the whole of this passage for its great intrinsic interest and even though I cannot here take up the points and challenges with which it bristles. Trying to decide which of the two writers quoted was nearer the truth, I took up a newspaper and scanned the advertisement columns for theatres and cinemas, fully expecting to find the cinema with incomparably less to offer to the cultured seeker of entertainment. But the state of things, at least in London in this month of January, is astonishing. In the theatres there are, not counting revivals, only five plays of major artistic importance—Mr. Priestley's brace, the plays by Mr. Housman and Mr. Ervine, and Mr. Eugene O'Neill's masterpiece. In the cinemas there are, not counting "general releases," as many as four films of major artistic importance. These are "Un Carnet de Bal" at Studio One, "La Grande Illusion" at the Academy, "Gribouille" at the Curzon, and "La Belle Equipe" at the Berkeley. I have just been to see the first two of these, and now find myself flummoxed in a curious kind of way between Mr. Maugham's indirect optimism and Mr. Nathan's direct dislike. For in both of these masterly films there is story-telling of the first order, abundance of character rounded out and deepened to an extent which even Mr. Nathan will have to admit, and by far the best acting I have seen this year on either stage or screen. So what?—as our American friends say. And here we are reminded of the most astonishing fact of all—that Hollywood appears to have nothing whatever to say, offer, or contribute in the matter! GEORGE WARRINGTON.

ENGLISH TOBACCO

Mr. Arthur John Brandon who, after the War, devoted himself to the growing and rehandling of tobacco on his estate of Church Crookham in Hampshire, died there last month. The article below gives some idea of the methods adopted and the success of this unorthodox and little known farming experiment.

WHATEVER may be said about the vagaries of the English weather, it is probably true that it fosters more exotic plants than does any other climate. Generations of Englishmen have reduced agriculture to a fine art, and, if it pays to do so, practically any type of vegetation can somehow be made to thrive, either naturally or artificially.

Some years ago, Mr. A. J. Brandon was happily inspired by facts such as the foregoing, and started experimenting with tobacco. He was not concerned with the decorative and sweet-smelling floral varieties which are sometimes to be seen in gardens, but, instead, his aim was to produce tobacco leaf for the wholesale market. He chose the Hampshire village of Church Crookham for his enterprise, and, every year, the crop is cultivated with definite success.

March is the month when seeds are sown, but, after a period of germination under frames, the seedlings are planted in open fields during May. They flourish best in a dry soil and with plenty of strong sunshine, which, it seems, is not lacking in this part of the country.

In the height of summer they come into bloom, but are checked by nipping off the buds as they form. Thus the strength of each plant is directed into the production of heavy, succulent leaves that are harvested in September. At this final stage of growth each plant stands erect, and averages about three feet in height. In colour and texture the leaves are not unlike those of cabbage plants, but quite different in shape and character.

At harvest time, the crop is cut by hand at the base of each stem. Special wagons are used for transport from the fields, and each of these horse-drawn trolleys has a timber superstructure designed to protect the plants from abrasion or bruising. Parallel

bars run horizontally above the framework, and about fifty notches are cut along each one. The same number of cross-slats are firstly laden with the plants, and each one is then set in its twin notches. The leaves are now suspended upside down, and the trolley is drawn away to the near-by drying-shed.

This building is of great length and is very lofty. Its interior and roof contain a network of cross-beams, on which the plants are to be hung, and its floor is of beaten earth; but the walls

have open panels which are draped with fine rope-mesh. When the trolleys arrive at this shed, each slat is removed and passed to a man who stands at the main doorway. He lifts off the plants one by one, and hands them up to a workman on one of the lower beams, who in turn passes them higher up until the whole building is festooned from the roof to within a few feet of the floor. Pits are then dug in several places beneath the crop, and logs of local oak or elm are kindled to give off a maximum of smoke and a minimum of heat or

flame. These are the only varieties of timber which impart the desired flavour to the leaves—which remain in the smoke-shed for a period depending very largely on the prevailing conditions of weather. Some leaves are allowed to become yellowish in colour, and others remain until they attain a rich brown hue, after this the entire crop is taken into the hot curing shed.

This is another long and lofty apartment, but it is divided into cubicles with steam pipes laid in grid formation over the floor space. An outside boiler-house supplies the steam to a main pipe that runs the length of the building, but smaller pipes connect with this and distribute the heat evenly throughout the flooring, at a continuous temperature of 90° to 100° Fahr. This African summer heat is not allowed to vary, day or night, for quite a lengthy period—which, again, depends on circumstances of



THE LOFTY SHED WHERE THE TOBACCO IS CURED AFTER DRYING



THE CROP READY FOR HARVESTING



TOBACCO HANGING IN THE DRYING SHED ABOVE FIRES OF OAK OR ELM WHICH IMPART AN ESSENTIAL FLAVOUR

weather. The crop hangs above the cubicle grids and, when the curing is complete, each bunch is taken down and carried to rooms where girls work rapidly at sorting-benches. They strip each plant and grade the leaves according to their height on the stems, and then each batch is introduced to the steam chest, which is a box-like structure with canvas sides.

Warm vapour fills this chest until the agreed standard of 14 per cent. moisture is absorbed by the tobacco, for preserving purposes. (The leaves must never become so dry as to be brittle, or they would crumble to powder during transport.)

After this treatment, each batch is placed on a platform which lies beneath a large cylindrical weight, raised by a steam



THE SPECIAL WAGONS USED FOR BRINGING THE TOBACCO FROM THE FIELDS TO THE DRYING AND CURING SHEDS

engine. This weight is gradually lowered until a pressure of 60lb. per square inch is exerted on the leaves, thus making them into solid bundles, in readiness for packing into hogsheads that are also made on the premises.

Throughout every process, this Hampshire product is handled with meticulous care. The workers regard the business of drying and curing with great respect, and it is their enthusiasm that eventually results in a fine and distinctive smoking mixture. The hogsheads are despatched to bonded warehouses, and wholesale manufacturers find quite a strong demand for it, especially in the south-west home counties, where people are invariably eager to support such an industry.

KEN. G. BILBE.

FARMING NOTES

MODERN BUILDINGS AND FARM VALUATIONS

An instance of how often the by-ways of industry become singularly important occurs in the fact that The Leicestershire and Rutland Tenant Right Valuers' Association have recently decided to pay a reduced allowance in respect of the manorial values of foodstuffs fed in modern cowsheds and piggeries: An intimate, not to say domestic, affair at first sight, this brings to a head a problem which has for long been the subject of dispute between incoming and outgoing tenants. Farming practice has changed greatly from the days when farmers were in the habit of using the minimum of purchased concentrates. Thus the availability of relatively cheap concentrates and the new knowledge that obtains in regard to the production of milk, for example, has led to reduction in the consumption of home-grown foods like hay and roots, and an increase in the dependence placed upon purchased concentrates for production purposes. Not only has this resulted in the increased output of milk per farm, through increased feeding efficiency and the capacity to maintain more stock, but it has also increased the quantity of foods used upon which an outgoing tenant can claim compensation under the Agricultural Holdings Act.

ASSESSMENT OF MANURIAL VALUE

The assessment of the manorial value of foodstuffs on a scientific basis was first of all undertaken by Lawes and Gilbert about 1875. The ideas expounded by these chemists did not find very general acceptance; but in 1902 Voeleker and Hall issued new tables in relation to manorial values of foodstuffs, which were more generally accepted by the various Tenant Right Valuers' Associations. The basis of this valuation was to assess the manorial ingredients derived from foodstuffs consumed by animals as having a definite market value in terms of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and this value was easy to fix by the current unit prices of other purchased artificial fertilisers. Subsequent revisions have been made from time to time, although the basis of arriving at the manorial value is essentially the same. The modifications, however, concern the problem of losses from evaporation, fermentation and normal waste, and also the length of time over which an actual positive result is likely to be realised from the fertilising constituents in farmyard manure. Lawes and Gilbert's first tables spread this over a period of eight years, whereas modern compensation tables spread the benefit over a period of only two years.

On the question of valuations there has to be a good deal of give and take; but it has to be realised that, under the existing arrangement, it is possible to swell the ordinary Tenant Right valuation on a modern farm very markedly through the extensive use of purchased foodstuffs to dairy cows and pigs, for which an incoming tenant may have to sink a large amount of capital that he can ill afford to spare. Furthermore, there is no absolute guarantee that the manure produced from these classes of livestock has always been used to the greatest benefit of the holding. Thus on the one hand there are farms with very little arable land,

where the farmyard manure has been applied in excessive amounts to the grassland, and where this land in consequence is suffering from overdoses, with an adverse effect on the maximum output of grass. On the other hand, many modern cowsheds and piggeries, which are kept scrupulously clean, have no adequate arrangement for retaining and utilising the liquid excrement on the land, while the large amounts of washing water used dilute what is collected to such a degree that its economic utilisation is a serious modern problem. Accordingly, the Leicestershire and Rutland valuers have decided that the normal valuation figures applicable to farms with modern cowsheds and piggeries should be reduced respectively by 50 per cent. and 25 per cent.

On strictly scientific grounds one cannot quibble with this broad decision, though, of course, it is disturbing to occupiers of land who took over a holding on the old terms to have to go out under the new terms. The only method of evasion would seem to be a reversion to a method of dairying and pig-keeping which will allow the liquid excrement to be collected by some absorbent bedding material for return to the land; or, in the case of dairy cows, keeping them outside all the year round, and employing a special milking parlour for milking purposes only. There is the other aspect which has to be recognised at the present time, namely, that in such cases where a farming system develops into a factory process, and where the manure produced is in excess of the capacity of the farm to use it economically, it is somewhat harsh that an incoming tenant should be saddled with the high manorial charges resulting from intensive cow and pig-keeping practices. It is high time that other counties reviewed this matter in its proper light. This question of the value of by-products of various industries is no new one. In some industries, other than farming, the profits of particular industries have been more affected by the value of the by-products than of the main manufactured produce. In farming the same thing may be equally true, although logically one does not feed a dairy cow or a pig primarily for the manure produced, but rather to yield a direct profit from actual milk or flesh production.

THE CASE OF POULTRY

It would not be in the interests of agriculture as a whole to suggest that a further depreciation in compensation is necessary in respect of foodstuffs used on a holding. It should be possible, however, to arrive at an arbitrary figure which should be regarded as a maximum for particular holdings upon which compensation could be claimed. This would act as a safeguard against claims that were excessively high and from which the incoming tenant could not derive the full economic advantage. There is one unique case in which compensation is not claimable, and that is in respect of foods fed to poultry. Various efforts have been made to have this class of stock recognised for compensation purposes, but here again it is probably wise that the claim has been resisted. Poultry farming could, under intensive conditions, lead to very heavy residual manorial value claims.

H. G. R.

COMPLICATED SIMPLICITY

THE "NEW ARCHITECTURE" EXHIBITION BY THE MARS GROUP

THE exhibition staged with extraordinary ingenuity in the New Burlington Galleries by the Modern Architectural Research Group, is where, the other day, we saw the latest intuitions of the Surrealists. The gallery has been transformed into a series of designed spaces at varying levels, and the visitor, circulating through successive series of mural displays and typical rooms, is given the experience of "approaching" the problem of modern architecture, as the architect does, through its various elements. Thus the exhibition is not simply a collection of photographs and models of actual buildings, though a hundred or so of these are to be seen. It is a very clever, and complex, translation into a spatial diagram of the intellectual process of evolving a certain type of modern architectural design. The first room postulates "the essential conditions" with a number of animated murals, the most prominent of which symbolises the theme of the exhibition—Sir Henry Wotton's aphorism, written in 1624: "Well building hath three conditions, Commoditie, firmenes, and delight." The first room interprets "commoditie"—i.e., the building needs of habitation, of work, of transport, town planning, etc. It includes two contrasted maps of London as it may be expected to develop by 1950 at the present rate and mode of progress—stretching continuously to Gerrards Cross, Dorking, St. Albans, and Brentwood—and as it might be controlled by means of radiating concentrations of flats, leaving the intermediate regions unspoilt. One of the displays is a kind of "zoetrope, or wheel of life," revealing, as it revolves, the kind of architecture appropriate to all the modes of transport—a road for a car, a hangar for an airship, a bicycle stand for a bicycle.

Hence we pass down a corridor demonstrating "firmenes," where a series of vitrines represent the elements of building: mass-produced materials, standardised units, scientific research, the roof, the wall, and so on. All the displays have longish explanatory inscriptions, which sometimes make somewhat obvious statements, such as "All building depends on the supply of materials," or "Architecture is not the crude equation of means and ends. There are formal problems to be solved." Most are couched in the semi-scientific patter of the modern technician, such as (descriptive of some views of industrial buildings) "form conditioned by structural expediency." An earnest voice emanating from a hole in the wall, keeps up a soft undercurrent of sound, and is full of similarly wise saws and modern instances.

We thus approach design itself, which is the subject of the second room. The catalogue explains how, "discarding the worn-out husk of 'style' and the principle of 'decorated structure,' modern architecture postulates a coincidence of form and purpose." Continuing its exposition of basic truths: "Whatever we see, whatever we touch, can become expressive—eloquent in form, responsive in texture. In this part of the

exhibition textures of several kinds are displayed [a brick wall, some textiles, wall renderings, and the like]. Near by, equipment is exhibited. The standardised craftsmanship of the machine must be faultless in appearance as in technique." One wall consists of a large number of port-holes pierced in a screen of composite photographs of architecture's usual backgrounds (mostly urban), through which are seen photographs of individual buildings. A corner represents an actual garden (with tree), another a living-room the purpose of which is described as "not a machine, not a space conforming to fixed routine but as a harbour for relaxation and discursive thought." Well, yes . . . but who says it is, or isn't? Adjoining is a modern nursery, raised to a level so that grown-ups can see it with children's eyes, described as "sympathetic and cheerful," though a pair of superimposed bunks in a rather bleak little room imparts a modified meaning to the words.

One cannot but be impressed by the ingenuity, enthusiasm, and impersonal devotion to public service of the anonymous contributors to this exhibition. It does bring home to the visitor, prepared to study the murals and morals, the *raisons d'être* of contemporary architecture. But—and it seems to me a big "but"—I cannot conceive anybody not already conversant with the modern approach submitting to this platitudeous exposition, at once so complicated and elementary. To the already converted, it is easy and natural to approach design as an impersonal, intellectual matter: and they will enjoy the skill with which its abstractions are here set forth. But to the low-brow, the antagonistic, or even the commonplace lover of English scenery who feels vaguely that architecture has something to do with the soil and history, this affair of clicking wheels, diagrammatic silhouettes, and abstract shapes can scarcely fail to be puzzling, if not repellent—which is a great pity. For the layman, the exhibition is likely to be less effective than the Housing and Slum-Clearance exhibit staged at the Building Exhibition a few years ago, which very sensibly made the human element in the new architecture its theme. The idea of this show is good—emphasising the development of design from its elements—but it is too inhuman, and over-elaborated.

The fundamental criticism, however, goes deeper, and concerns the very *credo* of the new architecture. The factor of a building's location and setting, accepted by the traditional designer as a fundamental one controlling the original conception, is omitted here from either the essential or the contributory sections, and only introduced as an incident to the final stage—when the shape, material and, presumably, the plan of the building has already been settled. In relegating the claims of setting to this tertiary stage, the exhibition faithfully reflects the attitude of the new architects and also the unfriendliness of the new architecture to traditional country landscape. The dogmas of this puritan kind of building must be imposed irrespective of locality, setting, local colour, and tradition. It is essentially an urban-industrial style, well adapted for towns with no particular character, but looking foreign to country landscape. The "Martians" will tell you that they alone approach building in a practical spirit; they are "realists," not "escapists." But why it should be more realistic to sit on the flat roof of a country house, instead of escaping into the garden, I can never make out. And are the face of the country, its colour and contours, and our damp, grey climate unreal? This last factor is particularly important because the scientist, the engineer, and all the enthusiastic exponents of the new architecture have not yet, so far as I can discover, found a cheap facing material for their beloved concrete which does not deteriorate under the effects of the weather, instead of mellowing naturally like brick and stone. If a building is unrelated to its setting, and disintegrates under weather, "commoditie, firmenes, and delight" cannot be said to have been achieved.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.



THE NEW ARCHITECTURE. THE SECOND ROOM OF THE EXHIBITION AT THE NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES

SALMON FISHING 1936-37-38



THE FAMOUS BOAT POOL AT WEATHERAL ON THE RIVER EDEN

IT seems a bit late in the day to be writing about salmon fishing in 1936, when we are just at the beginning of the 1938 season; yet it is only at this time that the general angler is in a position to know what happened during that year. The Report for the year 1936 "Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.) has only just been issued at the end of 1937. Salmon fishing has been kept alive in the past by the rod fishermen, much time and money being spent by those gentlemen who serve on the district boards. The angler also supplies money in the form of licences, and these sums may be considerable if the angler is one of those who travels from river to river. A notable instance of this is in Devonshire, where four licences may be necessary to cover an area which in these times, with a motor car, may be fished in one day—*i.e.*, the Exe, Taw and Torridge, Tamar and Tavy, and Dart groups. On obtaining our licence we find that we are under a penalty of a fairly stiff fine if the results of our labours are not returned to the Clerk of the Board as soon as the season is over. This is as it should be; but why should we then have to wait another fifteen months before we are to have the chance of finding out what happened during that year? These results are of importance to salmon fishing in general, and especially to owners and lessees.

In a year like 1937, where results have been bad, the tendency for waters to remain unlet is increased; but if it was realised that all English rivers had suffered much in the same way, there would be a greater inclination to take a chance. If it is not possible for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to let us have the results sooner, could not the National Association of Fishery Boards tabulate the results and issue them in, say, three months after the end of the season?

Having made this complaint, one must admit that the Report itself makes excellent reading. It fairly rushes ahead to report the fact that the Diseases of Fish Act received the Royal Assent in July, 1937, and came into force on November 1st last. Whether the Act, as designed, will check the ravages of disease remains to be seen, but it must bring a measure of satisfaction to those who have worked so hard in its promotion to find that it is possible to get Parliament to give a little of its time to the very important subject of fishing. Its importance is shown in the Report by the fact that 360,400 licences were issued to 350,000 licensees. Another notable success is the progress made by the Water Pollution Research Board in their investigations of methods of treatment of milk wastes.

The fact that a means of prevention has been discovered must considerably lighten the duties of those who have to take action, where a case of pollution has been proved, and must make it very difficult to avoid taking immediate steps to abate the nuisance. The Report states that "with few exceptions no shortage in the general stock of salmon was reported." One may hazard a guess that in a year's time, when the Report for 1937 appears, that sentence will read "with no exceptions a general shortage in the stock of salmon was reported." The catch on most English rivers was only about 50 per cent. of normal, and

this will probably apply also to Ireland. On the other hand, the rivers of North-east Scotland were well up to the average, the Tweed and Spey doing well, with the latter having a record year. It will be remembered that the results of the marking operations carried out off the north-west corner of Scotland, at Cape Wrath, showed that fish returning to the coast at this point were for the greater part making their way to rivers on the north and east of Scotland, with a few turning down the west coast towards the Solway and Eden, the latter being fairly well stocked with fish early in 1937. The shortage of fish in 1937 may have been due to a bad spawning year in 1933 or a poor smolt migration in 1935. What is more likely is that, for some unexplained reason, the mature fish were held off our coasts by some alteration in the currents of the sea, or in its food supply. If this is so, would it not point to the conclusion that the fish which normally ascend our southern rivers, such as the Test, Avon, Tamar, Torridge, Taw, Severn, and Wye, receive their returning fish from a different direction to those returning to the Scottish coast? What a pity it is that our Board of Agriculture and Fisheries seem unwilling to spend the comparatively small amount of money to carry out similar experiments, say, off the Cornish coast, to those carried out by the Fishery Board for Scotland. The information which this experiment might have given could have been invaluable in a year such as 1937.

The condition of the Gulf Stream during July and August off the Cornish coast was definitely abnormal. Pilchards and tunny were seen much farther up the English Channel than normal, numbers of pilchards being accidentally caught as far east as the Dart. Another point of interest was the large increase in the number of sea trout off this coast, and also in their size, though this increase was also noted off the east coast in the region of the Wash. The life of a vertebrate has been described as the by-play of a spore-bearing organism. The normal existence is a struggle for food sufficient to enable the vertebrate to reproduce itself. If food is very plentiful and easily obtainable, the tendency is for reproduction to be delayed. Time is an essential factor; but, although the wastage of life from ovum to mature fish is enormous, it stands to reason that the destruction of fish, with two or three years of life in the sea, must be much less than the terrific destruction that takes place among smolts on their reaching the sea. If during 1937 our normal head of salmon were kept away from the coasts by abnormal conditions in the sea, we may be sure that Nature will assert itself and that the desire to reproduce will send back to us these tardy fish. When they do arrive, together with the normal supply we should expect in 1938, they will be a year older and correspondingly heavier. With this pleasant thought in our minds, we may turn to the prospects of 1938 with considerable optimism and leave the sad story of 1937 far behind, until we are reminded of it by a delayed report in a year from now. In the meantime, I hear on good authority that fresh fish were seen not far from Hereford-on-Wye in the first week in January, and so tackle will be shortly overhauled with that same eagerness which characterises the optimism of all anglers.

E. GORDON REEVE.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

AUDUBON—A REVIEW BY FRANCES PITTS

The Birds of America, by John James Audubon. (Macmillan, £2 2s.)

WHAT Gould did for the birds of the Old World, Audubon did for the birds of the New World, depicting each species with loving skill and as a live bird, not a stuffed specimen. He "took ornithology out of its glass case for all time," says Mr. William Vogt in the Introduction to this volume of 500 plates in full colour of the "Birds of America," which have been reproduced from the original collection that was published over one hundred years ago.

It was in the three years between 1827 and 1830 that 435 plates of American birds were published by Audubon in London, to which he later added sixty-five more subjects to complete the collection now before us, which is bound as one handsome volume.

The first illustration is of that distinctive American bird the wild turkey, which is a most suitable subject to begin a book on American birds; but it must be admitted that Audubon, like our Gould, was at his happiest among the smaller species. The next plate, of the purple finch, showing three richly hued little birds on decorative sprays of larch, is an example, for it makes not only a good portrait, but a most attractive study. Again, Plate 25, the song sparrow, is more than a fine ornithological illustration, for it is a charming picture.

It must be remembered in looking at these plates that, though they cannot compete with the originals, which were engraved and coloured with great trouble and expense, this is the first time a complete collection of Audubon's American birds has been available at a moderate price. There were something under two hundred subscribers to the original set, and each of them had to pay upwards of two hundred pounds before they received all the pictures.

In this latest edition, Mr. Vogt has revised the names, popular and scientific, beneath the pictures, and added short descriptive paragraphs; but the legends which originally appeared under the plates are to be found at the end of the book, so that the reader who wishes to know exactly what Audubon said has merely to turn to the last pages, where, too, there is a full and excellent index.

But we may suspect that the bird lover will not hurry to the latter pages, for such plates as No. 425, Anna's humming-bird, will surely keep him long. A certain "old-fashionedness" of style, when contrasted with modern book illustration, adds to the charm of many of these pictures, particularly, as said before, of the smaller species. Perhaps this is because, with little birds, there is more room on the plate for decorative adjuncts; yet excellent portraiture is achieved with some of the bigger birds, as in that of the white-fronted goose, in which picture two geese are preening their feathers in a realistic manner. Yet it is to the portraits of the little birds that we return, as that of the Blackburnian warbler, on Plate 135, and of the field sparrow, four plates farther on. In this latter sketch a little grey-green bird crouches in the vegetation, while orchid-like flowers rise above it. Our artist was more at home here than with the goshawk he attempts father on, and birds of similar type; but all have their points of interest.

Narrative Pictures, by Sacheverell Sitwell. (Batsford, 21s.)

HAVING produced a popular book on *Conversation Pictures*, Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell now turns his attention to another class, which he terms "narrative" in preference to *genre*: that is, pictures of anecdote

or incident. This category, as interpreted, is sufficiently comprehensive to enable him to compile a fascinating picture-book—somewhat bewildering, it is true, in its variety, since the illustrations range from shameless anecdote—e.g., "The Last Day in the Old Home"—to Samuel Palmer's poetic reverie, of all unlikely folk to find in this gallery. Mr. Sitwell, far from deplored the literary tendencies of English painting, welcomes them whole-heartedly, and writes with enthusiasm of the results; even when they are carried to what most of us would regard as extremes. There are, indeed, some pronouncements which would scarcely be acceptable to an impartial critic (supposing such a person exists) and which only a very robust faith and insular prejudice would enable one to endorse. Among these may be counted the assertion that "The Blind Girl," "Work," and "The Hirling Shepherd" are "great pictures," or that "the Pre-Raphaelites produced as many good paintings as could have been purchased at the Salons des Refusées of the Impressionists." After this we should not be surprised to hear that Mr. Sitwell considers "Youth at the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm" Etty's masterpiece, in spite of its sickly sentiment, nor that J. F. Lewis with his harems and mosques was a painter of rare sensibility with "great and solid powers of composition." But, indeed, Mr. Sitwell does not apply aesthetic tests to his favourites: he is for the most part content to draw out and, in some cases, considerably expand their literary significance—the "hints or suggestions of the before and after of the story." Thus we are invited to conjecture that "The Blind Girl" owes her predicament to the sins of her parents, and that even the faithful dog in "The Long Engagement" "has not remained celibate": which is, indeed, to squeeze out the last drop of anecdotal interest. Mr. Sitwell, one gathers, regards such preoccupations on the part of the artist as quite legitimate. He holds that a painter of the minute and laborious realism of John Brett is just what was lacking to the Pre-Raphaelite Movement, and that these can be "masterpieces of realistic observation." Mr. Sitwell nowhere shrinks from independent, not to say highly idiosyncratic, judgments, such as the statement that Henry Walton's "Cherry Seller" "may be the most lovely English painting of the eighteenth century." But these, after all, are matters of personal taste, and a frank expression of individual preferences greatly enlivens writing about art; the book is open to more serious criticism on questions of fact by serious

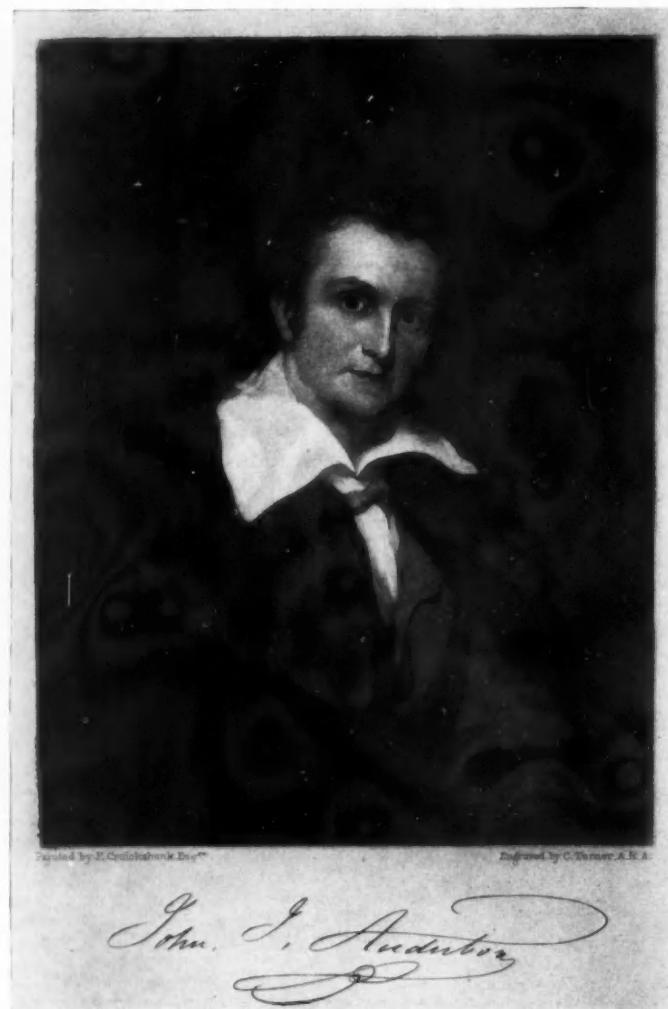
students of the English school. For instance, Mr. Sitwell actually refers to De Loutherbourg, who died in 1812, as "one of the earliest of English Water Colour painters," and he is actually under the impression that crayon drawings by J. R. Smith are of extreme rarity, and that "he drew a few small portraits in crayons," whereas he drew a great number. There are useful notes by Mr. Michael Sevier on the illustrations, which are admirably reproduced and numbered over 120. RALPH EDWARDS.

Other People's Money, by Charles Graves. (Nicholson and Watson, 7s. 6d.) IF only every generation had a Mr. Charles Graves, willing and able to discover all about other people's money (the hardest discovery of all, in the experience of the rest of us), what an easy job the historians would have. This book, a hundred years hence or so, will only have increased in interest—and it is absorbing enough now. For Mr. Graves knows what happens to-day to film stars when they fade, as well as to refugees when Dictators achieve heights that they imagine to be eternal. He can and does tell us about the financial prospects in the professions, cabaret, sport, burglary, the Foreign Legion, the betting world, engine-driving and ballyhoo. In fact, this book contains sixty-one articles about other people's money; and we are led on, fascinated, from one to the next by the Nosey-Parker who resides (generally baffled) in most of us.

V. H. F.

Northwest Passage, by Kenneth Roberts. (Collins, 9s. 6d.)

TO finish "Northwest Passage" is to part from a trusty friend. The book is seven hundred and nine pages long—a fact, naturally, to prejudice any reviewer against it at the onset; but before a hundred of those pages are read prejudice has melted into satisfaction that six



FROM THE PAINTING BY F. CRUIKSHANK
(From "The Birds of America")

hundred remain still to enrich knowledge, heart and imagination. Mr. Kenneth Roberts has done an outstandingly fine piece of work, solid in research, vivid in illumination of a tract of eighteenth century American and English history. Truth in the form of fiction is what he set out to give; and that, precisely, is what he has given. For the facts concerning his central figure, Rogers, are here; but Mr. Roberts has co-ordinated them, related them to a flesh-and-blood man moving among other flesh-and-blood men and women, and played upon by the light of psychological understanding. Rogers, as someone says in the book, was gunpowder in human form. Rightly used, as in his punitive expedition against the Indians of St. Francis, it could remove mountains (the account of that gruelling expedition makes one's bones ache with sympathetic exhaustion); wrongly used, or not used at all, it was bound to explode, injuring Rogers himself and others within his ambit. The teller of the tale is a most likeable young man born to be an artist, who gets into trouble with the corrupt New England authorities of his day, joins Rogers' Rangers and learns to be a man before learning to be an artist. A love story of restrained beauty threads its gold through the book; and, if ever a man knew and could express the essentials that keep an artist in spiritual health and growth, it is Mr. Kenneth Roberts.

V. H. F.

Turning Wheels, by Stuart Cloete. (Collins, 8s. 6d.) MR. STUART CLOETE here draws a vivid and intensely convincing picture of the Voortrekkers who left Cape Colony for the north in consequence of the freeing of the slaves at harvest-time, and laid the foundations of the two Boer Republics. Men and women of strong and primitive passions and deep if narrow religious convictions, their

resulting repressions found outlets in various ways, some good, some far otherwise, and their history is in many respects not unlike that of the Puritans who founded New England and, in a later age, of the Mormon exodus to Utah. "Secure in the knowledge that they were the chosen race, certain of their capacity to endure, and forced on by the Boer necessity for space and freedom, they followed rivers to their sources, crossed the great watersheds and followed new rivers; hunting, fighting and reading the Bible as they wandered." The story is principally concerned with the loves and hates of a small group of these determined pioneers, with Sannie Van Reenen, and with the father and son who both coveted her young beauty, with the Hottentot Kakalaas and the Kaffir witch-doctor Rinkals, with the hunter Zwart Piete, and not least with Mevrouw Anna de Jong, one of those odd mixtures of stupidity and craft, of physical inertia and mental activity characteristic of Dutch womankind. But it is mainly as a picture of the Great Trek itself that the book is of outstanding interest, a picture of a state of things, a type of humanity, and even an Africa, that have completely passed away.

C. FOX SMITH.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

The Tree of Gernika, by G. L. Steer (Hodder and Stoughton, 12s. 6d.); *Racing, Cruising and Design*, by Uffa Fox (Peter Davies, 35s.); *On the Road with Bertram Mills*, by A. Stanley Williamson (Chatto and Windus, 12s. 6d.); *Fiction: Dark Horses*, by Eden Phillpotts (Murray, 7s. 6d.); *The Prodigal Parents*, by Sinclair Lewis (Cape, 7s. 6d.); *Comrades of the Mists*, by D. L. Murray (Hodder and Stoughton, 8s. 6d.).

GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

THE INVADERS

Nobody has, I suppose, ever envied Selectors their job, whatever the game: but perhaps our Walker Cup Selectors may, at the moment, be just a little envious of their American brethren, who have now got their job over and know the best and the worst that anybody has to say about them. Save for those who naturally live in the south or can afford to go there on golfing holidays, American golf hibernates during the winter months, and there will be no leading events in the amateur world before the Walker Cup side sails. So the Selectors had nothing to wait for; they could consider last summer's doings and make their decision. Whether their task is in any other respect easier than ours I very much doubt. It is true that, as far as the form book is concerned, they have more big tournaments, and so more statistics to go by; but they have an appallingly large number of players to consider, and, naturally, in so vast a country, the same players do not play in the same tournaments. So they have constantly, as I imagine, to be making comparisons between the standards of play in different parts of the country when appraising the various candidates' achievements. Of course, they have also, as any Selectors must, to appraise the relative values of known players, who have often in the past done much, but have lately done less, and unknown ones who have come with a sudden rush. Altogether, I do not think theirs can be a bed of roses.

I have just been looking at a "ranking list" of American amateurs by a well known golfing journalist, Mr. Trevor, and it is interesting to see how he rates the ten players that have been chosen to come here next summer. Americans have a passion for making these ranking lists, and I am very glad that those who write about games here are not expected to emulate them, for a more hopeless and invidious task I can hardly conceive. The list-maker may say boldly: "I don't care what happened last summer. A was not very fit, or he had not time to play very much, but I know he is a better golfer than B, and I shall rank them accordingly." Instantly he receives from B's friends violent letters setting out their hero's achievements. If, on the other hand, he goes strictly by recent performances, he will get letters from A's friends telling him that he has written himself down an ass. The maker of my particular list says quite frankly: "In these ratings only a man's showing during the 1937 campaign carries weight. Past performance or inherent form do not concern us here." So now we know where we are, and here is his list: 1, Johnny Goodman; 2, Ray Billows; 3, Fred Haas; 4, Johnny Fischer; 5, Wilfred Wehrle; 6, Charley Kocsis; 7, Don Moe; 8, Marvin Ward; 9, Harry Givan; 10, Roger Kelly; 11, Willie Turnesa; 12, Paul Leslie; 13, Charley Yates; 14, Frank Strafaci; 15, Reynolds Smith; 16, Chick Evans; 17, Scotty Campbell; 18, Ed. Kingsley; 19, T. S. Tailer; and 20, John Levinson.

In that list the eight chosen players are numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, and 15, and the two reserves 7 and 19. So it is apparent that either the Selectors or Mr. Trevor do not wholly agree as to the relative value of different achievements, or that, as is doubtless the case, they have used their own knowledge and judgment as well as statistics. Some players in that list clearly owe their places in front of others to last summer's form. Mr. Billows, for instance, sprang rather suddenly into fame by reaching the final of the championship and giving Mr. Goodman a tremendous fight when he got there. He is

known in a language which I admire but cannot emulate as "The Cinderella Kid"; he is also the hero of romantic stories of how he bought an ancient car for seven dollars and camped out in it during a tournament. Clearly he is a very good player and no flash in the pan, for he also won the New York State Championship and reached the semi-final of the Western Championship. There, incidentally, he was beaten by Mr. Wehrle, who played so well at Sandwich last year. Mr. Wehrle, in the final, beat Mr. Kocsis, and is therefore rated above him, although it is the runner-up who has been taken for the Walker Cup team, and the winner who has been left. Mr. Haas, who is placed third, has two obvious claims, for he won both the Southern Championship and the Inter-Collegiate. My list-maker calls him "the human sugar-cane from Louisiana," and these titles are most attractive; they remind one of dear Mr. Pierce Egan and "Boxiana." He is, as his title and his photograph show me, very tall and thin, and I gather that his father is a well known professional at New Orleans who has watched over his golf from early youth.

It is not to be inferred that Mr. Johnny Fischer is less good a player now than when he beat Mr. McLean at Garden City in 1936, or when he was here with the last team. As I should express it in my deplorably prosaic way, he had to work hard for an examination last summer, and so did not play very much. In more flowery language: "1937 was an off year, comparatively speaking, for the lanky son of a Cincinnati letter-carrier." Anyhow, though he was out of practice, he reached the semi-final of the National Championship, and "that splurge saved him." Otherwise he would be lower on the list. Mr. Trevor says that Mr. Reynolds Smith is "one of the best half-dozen players in amateur golf," and our golfers who went last time to America all told me that he was very, very good; but he had a year of small achievement, and so is low on the list, although he is one of the chosen. I remember that our men also said that Mr. Campbell was a magnificent player, perhaps the best amateur hitter of the ball in all America, but he seems to have had a temporary lapse. Mr. Ward, on the other hand, is a dark horse, and was very little known till he took Mr. Goodman to the last hole in the semi-final of the National Championship.

I must regretfully pass over somebody who is a "cheasty bantam" and "volatile" somebody else, "the pride of Peach Tree Street," since space grows small. We know perhaps rather less about this team than about some of its predecessors, but we need not be under any illusion on that account that they are not all very good players. That they are sure to be, and in our old friend Mr. Francis Ouimet as their non-playing captain they will have the wisest and most encouraging of leaders. Meanwhile our own Selectors are very prudently keeping their own counsel, and whatever they do I am sure they will have sound reasons for it. I think that the play at Rye ought, on the whole, to have cheered those of them who were there to see it, though they may be pleasantly embarrassed by Mr. Tolley's most welcome and most convincing victory. It seemed to me that several people there struck the ball encouragingly well. Most certainly Mr. Crawley did; he would go into my list at once, and I should think some time before I left out Mr. Kenneth Scott. Mr. Pennink is a most trustworthy player, and—but I am doing what I resolved to do, namely, to mind my own business and not other people's.

THE SEALS OF CORNWALL

VISITORS to our larger zoological gardens seldom fail to be fascinated by the graceful swimming of seals in the ponds provided for them, or to be amused by the sudden emergence of a round face, like that of an elderly, bald-headed gentleman with a wide-spreading, bristling moustache, when the animal suddenly breaks the surface after a dive. But the majority of these onlookers probably regard the seal as a foreign animal, the inhabitant of polar seas, and not a member of the British fauna.

Actually, however, of the six species of seals which inhabit the waters of the northern Atlantic, all but one have been seen around British coasts, while two are abundant.

One of these two, the brown or harbour seal, is a most serious menace to salmon fisheries in Scotland. It normally frequents the estuaries, but is often found far up the rivers swimming in pursuit of the fish. At one time it was thought that this seal formed, at any rate, the bulk of the normal population of these animals around the coasts of England also. But recent investigation has revealed that the north coast of Cornwall, the only breeding ground of seals in England, is exclusively inhabited by the larger grey seal.

Attention was drawn to these animals some years ago when the Cornish fishermen complained that their herring nets were damaged and the catch eaten on a large scale by seals. They asked the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to destroy the seals. Before such drastic action was taken it was felt that the matter ought to be investigated, and Mr. G. A. Steven of the Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association at Plymouth was asked to undertake this work. His findings, which are published in the Journal of the Association, constitute a most interesting account of the habits and abundance of this English seal.

Throughout the entire course of his work Mr. Steven never saw a brown seal, but he was able to establish the fact that grey seals abound along the north coast of Cornwall and extend for some small distance around the southern shores. Unlike the brown seal, which breeds in solitary pairs, the grey seal collects in large numbers for breeding purposes. This takes place in caves, and



GREY SEALS WATCHING THE PHOTOGRAPHER WITH THE INQUISITIVENESS OF THEIR KIND

the abundance of these along the broken, rocky shores of Cornwall explains the occurrence of the animals, which are also found in similar areas around the coast of Pembrokeshire in South Wales.

Mr. Steven made a special study of these caves, and was able to divide them into three types. First of all, there are what he calls "seal caves," which always contain water, but possess beaches or ledges of flat rock above high-water mark. Here, usually in total darkness, the seals habitually bring forth their young, and it is in such caves that true seal colonies, or

"rookeries," become established. Seven caves of this type were found and entered, often with great difficulty, along the north coast of Cornwall. The population of seals within them was estimated as ranging from a maximum of ten in the smallest to one hundred and fifty in the largest.

The second type of cave, although always containing water, lacks the beaches or ledges essential for breeding. Nevertheless, the seals visit them in large numbers. These "seal lodges" are to be regarded as temporary, possibly semi-permanent, homes.

Finally, there remain caves from which the water may ebb away completely when the tide is out, or which, unlike the other caves, are easy of access by boat or by wading. Seals avoid these caves which they might have to leave at low water.

By adding together the estimated populations for the various seal caves along the north coast of Cornwall, a total of between three and five hundred seals was arrived at. This figure, although considerably below the estimate—two thousand—made by the Cornish Fishery Authorities, still gives the high average of between three and five seals for every mile of the irregular coastline.

But, despite their present abundance, the future of the seals of Cornwall depends entirely on the mercy of man. In the year previous to the survey, no fewer than one hundred and seventy-seven seals were shot. If slaughter on this scale were permitted in the future, the seals would very quickly be exterminated. The case against the seals has not been completely proved, but even should it be, it is to be hoped that a policy of control and not of extermination will be adopted. Only in this way will the survival of our only truly English seals be ensured. C. M. YONGE.



J. D. Rattar

GREY SEALS BASKING

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CORRESPONDENCE

THE CALEDONIAN POWER BILL

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—With many memories of the charm of Glen Garry and Glen Moriston, and surrounding country, I read with alarm and dismay Mr. Arthur Gardner's able article in COUNTRY LIFE for December 25th dealing with the proposals of the Caledonian Power Bill, which, if given effect to, would spoliate, in the name of industry, this paradise of Western Highland scenery.

It is the duty of every lover of our incomparable Britain to whose knowledge these proposals are brought, to take action immediately to support the Inverness County Council in their opposition to the Bill and in their effort to save from despoliation this region of beauteous nature sacred to the hearts of those who know it.

It is not enough to have read Mr. Gardner's article and to have felt indignation at the intentions of the promoters of the Bill. Something must be done. I suggest that those of your readers who support the County Council's opposition to the implementation of the scheme should emphasise their views to their respective Members of Parliament.

Having regard to the Government support which the proposed measure is receiving, every ounce of opposition must be weighed against the Bill, without delay.—JOHN CHASTON, late Hon. Secretary of the Mid-Northamptonshire Town and Country Planning Committee.

THE NEW YEAR IN MADEIRA

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Many British visitors only go to Madeira in January and it is true that by so doing they avoid the very worst of the winter at home; further, they often do not wish to miss the festivities of Christmas in their own homes.

But those who are able to arrive at Funchal before New Year's Eve find their enterprise richly rewarded. It is the custom of the Junta Geral (or, as we should call it, the County Council) to give a show of fireworks at midnight on New Year's Eve, and only those who have seen the effect of fireworks over water can appreciate their additional beauty when thus shown. The photograph gives some idea of their effect in Funchal Bay: but it is not only over the sea that the pyrotechnic effect is produced, for there are thousands of coloured red and green lights fired up the hills to a height of some 3,000ft.

This year there were some 7,000 visitors on different ships in the Bay, among them the Portuguese Minister of the Colonies. This year, too, the New Year's festivities in Madeira were graced by an additional attraction: for Madeira was visited by a party of singers and dancers called the "Esticadinhos de Cantanhede," the latter being a small town of some 3,000 inhabitants near Coimbra. The photograph shows the whole party in the grounds of the Quinta Palmeira, a house belonging to Mr. Harry

Hinton, an Englishman who has resided in the island for seventy years. He may be seen leaning on a stick at the extreme left of the picture. In the background will be observed the famous "Columbus window." As is well known, Christopher Columbus married the daughter of the Governor of the neighbouring island of Porto Santo, and came to live in Madeira. The house which he used to inhabit was pulled down some ten years ago, and Mr. Hinton saved this Gothic window from destruction and erected it in the garden of his own *quinta*, where, it need hardly be said,

it is an object of great interest to American and other visitors.—STEPHEN GASELEE.

BLACK REDSTARTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—My letter in COUNTRY LIFE of December 11th brings me a note from K. Twemlow, Ciboure, Basses Pyrénées, France, informing me that black redstarts regularly visit Ciboure and St. Jean de Luz every autumn, feeding on the Virginia creeper berries especially. It looks as if, on the autumn migration, they took the well known route along the west coasts of France, Spain and Portugal.—E. W. HENDY.

FENLAND SCOOP WHEELS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Referring to the letter from Mr. J. Shipley Ellis in your issue of December 11th, regarding fenland scoop wheels, the Vernatts Drain mentioned was engineered by an Italian named Vernatti, about 170 years ago.

The largest and finest specimen of the work of James Watt, Soho Foundry, Birmingham, is to be found here—beam engine of enormous size and weight. It should be in a museum. South Kensington Science Museum has nothing approaching it. An old engraved brass plate on it states that it was re-built by the makers in 1812. The valves, when it was installed, were operated by hand. I am not quite certain, but I think its normal speed is 15 r.p.m., length of stroke about 10ft., and cylinder bore about 7ft. or 8ft.; its steam working pressure was 15lb. per square inch, with a condenser vacuum of about 14lb. per square inch. It is now fitted with the famous "Watt" parallel motion, and its flywheel is about 38ft. in diameter. There is also another beam engine at this pumping station, and this one is known as the "Modern" engine, as it was installed some seventy years after the one by James Watt.

Up to six or seven years ago these engines were in constant use, draining 56,000 acres;

but, owing to the steam boilers requiring to be renewed, they were discarded and crude oil sets installed. The running and upkeep costs of the old engines, however, was not more than that of the modern sets. There are still two beam engines and scoop wheels at work in near-by districts.—WM. FARROW.

"WHY THE BIRD TABLE WAS EMPTY"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—Having found that my bird-table was generally occupied by a cat asleep (or otherwise), I found the cure to be a few pieces of pyracantha on it.

The sharp spikes are a sufficient deterrent, do not perish with time, and the cure is not unsightly. Cats will not sit on it twice!—GEO. E. STEWART.

DISEASE IN PEREGRINE FALCONS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—For many years I have been interested in all birds of prey, and that interest has brought me in touch with many falcons, with the result that I have come across a certain illness suffered by the eyas of the peregrine, that is not easily explained away.

I have handled the eyas taken from several different parts of these isles and abroad, but have never seen any sign of the growth to which I allude in any but those birds taken from the Dover cliffs. And there is no mention of this growth in any of the admirable books on the birds. In every case the growth is the same, and, though it never attacks those birds that have gained their adult plumage, it accounts for many of the eyas. When the bird is about a month or six weeks old, a few white spots develop in the throat at the back of the tongue. These quickly develop till they have grown to a cancerous growth that completely blocks the throat, causing the bird to die of asphyxiation. This disease, as previously stated, never appears to attack the old birds. It can be likened to a type of distemper, yet rarely attacking the young before they reach a certain age. Short of a major operation, there is no way of removing the growth. More strange still: the growth does not attack any other birds that dwell on these cliffs; gulls, jack-daws, rock-doves, etc., appear to be entirely free from contamination.

They live on the chalk cliffs, and if a germ was caught from them one would think that the other species of bird would suffer likewise.

Two years ago a good aged hagard was caught and there was no sign of throat disease. Yet several of last year's young died. Most strange of all is the fact that only the tercile sufferers, for of all the birds I have seen not one falcon suffered.

Why it should be common only to those birds living on the Dover cliffs completely baffles me. And no sound reason has been offered by local naturalists. Also, why it attacks the male and not the female is, to me, unexplainable.

—FRANK ILLINGWORTH.

[The birds were almost certainly suffering from "frounce," a disease well known to falconers, which begins as a few white spots at the back of the throat and soon has fatal results if not checked. The white stuff should be scraped off and a weak solution of nitrate of silver applied, or else it should be dressed with a mixture of burnt alum and vinegar. The disease seems most frequent among long-winged hawks, but is not confined to the male sex. Birds in confinement are especially prone to it.—FD.]



ESTICADINHOS DE CANTANHEDE



NEW YEAR'S EVE FIREWORKS AT FUNCHAL



MOTHERING A PIG

THE COW THAT FOSTERED THE PIG

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—It is very often the unusual in farming that creates interest. One has frequently heard of cows that have been used as foster-mothers to foals and even lambs, but it must be a very rare experience to find a cow mothering a pig, as in this photograph.—A. McKEAN.

A DREAM OF PUMPKINS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I am sending you a photograph of the champion pumpkin, which I grew at Pembury House, Radlett, last year. It measured 7 ft. 3 ins. in circumference and weighed 136lb. The prize which it won and the sum for which it was sold to a London store were divided between local charities, and, in addition, its seeds were sold for the benefit of a children's hospital. It made £15 alone in the prize and price realised, in addition to which its flesh was sold at sixpence per pound for making delicious pumpkin jam and pies. You will notice it produced 334 seeds, and one client alone purchased one hundred seeds at sixpence each.

If each of the seeds produces a similar pumpkin, the total weight will be 20 tons, scwt., and at sixpence per pound this would realise £1,134 0 0
334 pumpkins selling at £10 each .. 3,340 0 0
334 first prizes at £5 (if there were enough competitions) .. 1,670 0 0
111,556 seeds at sixpence each .. 2,788 18 0
Grand total .. £8,932 18 0
—H. Y. NUTT.

THE "DUCK-COCKEREL"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I am enclosing a snapshot of a freak bird I saw on a farm in Wales—the daughter, who had charge of the poultry, called it her pet "duck-cockerel"!

She told me it was hatched out in an



IN A NAPOLEONIC ATTITUDE

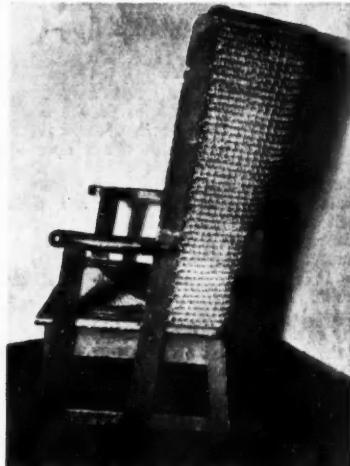
incubator, and was "different" as a chick. Now that it has grown up, this strange bird stands with its back perfectly straight, quite like a military gentleman; but I regret to say that when it walks it waddles like a duck!

Another unusual feature is that it recently adopted and mothered seven young chicks that had become orphans when "bree Fox" felt hungry one evening. Every night this "duck-cockerel" called the chicks under its wings, like an old mother hen; but, as it is unable to perch, I think it may have undertaken these duties so that its life should not be a completely wasted one—let us hope so, anyway.—L. HUGH NEWMAN.

FARMHOUSE FURNITURE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The makers of humble yeoman furniture contrived two or three remarkably interesting counterparts of the noble winged chairs dear to every lover of Queen Anne furniture: doubtless sitters found draughts as troublesome in farmhouses as in mansions. I have before now read of East Anglian winged or tub chairs in which rushes were used to give protection, and have lately come across a specimen which may interest amateurs of cottage and farmhouse furniture. As may be seen, the back is made of reed "ropes": the effect of the work is something like an old-fashioned beehive, but better finished. Yet it is nearly all reeds, since the "strings" holding the "ropes" on top of one another and completely binding the topmost "rope" are themselves made of reeds; only those which hold the reedwork to the wooden frame are true strings or cord.



A "TUB" CHAIR OF REEDWORK

and trilled a series of high-pitched, rapidly uttered whistling notes, whereupon the party flew off in a compact group in an easterly direction, with heavy, direct flight like starlings.

On March 13th six waxwings were seen grouped about the branches of a wild cherry tree growing in a sheltered valley about a mile to the south of Cumdivock. At intervals a waxwing would fly with straight, direct flight to a near-by hawthorn bush or dog-rose bush, where it picked and swallowed whole the hawthorn berry or briar hip. Often a bird stretched out its neck to its fullest extent in order to seize a fruit. At times the high-pitched trilling notes were uttered with erected crest. Two days later waxwings were heard trilling in this valley, and apparently remained there until March 24th. On this day the flight and tail feathers and body feathers of a waxwing were found scattered about a tree stump: apparently the work of a sparrowhawk. It will be interesting to see when the first waxwings arrive this year.—R. H. BROWN.

A CURIOUS SPIDER FROM AUSTRALIA

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The bird-dung spider, *Celaenia excavata*, is also known as the orchard spider. It is a native of Australia, owing its latter name to being frequently found in orchards, and its first title to its resemblance to a bird's droppings. The likeness is so realistic that the spider is able to sit exposed to full view and yet escape notice. This excellent photograph shows a bird-dung spider seated amid her cocoons of eggs. The photographer tells me: "There were six cocoons when the snapshot was taken, but this number was soon increased to thirteen, and when a cocoon was opened it was found to contain 224 eggs."—P.



SEATED AMID HER COCOONS

WAXWINGS IN CUMBERLAND

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—During the second and third weeks of March, 1937, a total of eighteen waxwings (*Bombycilla garrulus*) were seen in the neighbourhood of Cumdivock, Cumberland. The weather during this period was cold, with occasional snow-showers: the fells of the Pennines and Lake District were snow-clad to their bases, and the snow-line extended to the 500ft. altitude; the hamlet of Cumdivock lies at three hundred feet. The first waxwings were seen at dusk on March 9th: a party of eight birds, sitting motionless, with limp, depressed crests, on a branch of a roadside ash tree. The birds were fearless, and allowed a close approach to within a few feet. Presently, first one bird, then another, erected its crest like a cockatoo

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LORD DERBY'S FAMOUS MARES

ANCHORA AND GONDOLETTE

FOR Lord Derby the year 1912 must ever be memorable in his racing life. At the time he had the stallions, Chaucer and Swynford, standing at his Woodland Stud in Newmarket. Chaucer was a son of St. Simon that had won the Gimcrack Stakes and other races, including two Liverpool Cups, worth in all £5,663. Swynford claimed John o' Gaunt as his sire, and had successes in the St. Leger, the Eclipse Stakes and other events, of £25,508 to his credit. Both Chaucer and Swynford were out of Canterbury Pilgrim, a daughter of the Ascot Gold Cup winner, Tristan, that had brackets representing victories in the Oaks, the Park Hill Stakes, the Jockey Club Cup, and a Liverpool Cup, after her name. She was from Pilgrimage, a mare by The Palmer that won both the Two Thousand and the One Thousand Guineas. Lord Derby was particularly anxious to breed and own a winner of the Epsom "classic" that was founded by and named after an ancestor of his. Chaucer and Swynford were good horses. Suitably mated, one or the other might enable him to realise his ambition. At the Wednesday morning session of Messrs. Tattersall's Second Spring Sales of 1912, Lord Derby gave Mr. George Edwardes 1,300gs. for the seven year old mare, Anchora. At the Friday session of the December Sales of the same year this same buyer paid Lord Wavertree—then Mr. W. Hall Walker—1,550gs. for the ten year old mare, Gondolette, who was carrying a foal by the Derby winner, Minoru. Round the names of Anchora and Gondolette the successes of the "black, white cap" in the last twenty years are written.

Take Anchora's story, to begin with. As a prospective purchase she did not represent a particularly fascinating proposition. Her sire, it is true, was the Ascot Gold Cup and Jockey Club Stakes winner, Love Wisely. Her dam, Eryholme, who was by Hazle Hatch, ran once among the "also ran." She was the only foal of Ayrsmoss, an Ayrshire mare that ran twice without attracting the judge's attention. Ayrsmoss, like the Newmarket Stakes winner, The Owl, was from Rattlewings, a half-sister to the Two Thousand Guineas winner, Galliard. As a two year old, Anchora was exploited without success in selling races. In her second season she ran five times before earning her first bracket in an event worth £100 at Worcester. As a four year old she did better, and won three races, but the following season ran nine times in small events without a victory. Proceeding, three wins in small events at Lingfield and Brighton came her way as a six year old; and as a seven year old she had won a race of £184 at Birmingham, before being sold to Lord Derby. After this she ran on three more occasions, and retired to the stud having won eight races, worth £1,966, in fifty-one attempts. With a change in duties came a change in Anchora's fortunes. Her first foal, by Chaucer, was Scapa Flow. This mare, who never measured more than 15h. 1in., won three small races of £482. By running-up in place of winning a £50 selling race at Stockton, she was luckily retained by Lord Derby. As it is, she holds the world's record of having produced the winners of more money than any other mare. Briefly, her get, with their winnings, have been: Fair Isle, One Thousand Guineas and £13,219; Pharos, £15,694; Spithead, £5,641; Highlander, £5,222; Fora, £1,950; Pentland, £560; and Pharillon, £168. The full total won by Scapa Flow's offspring is £85,183. The previous record was held by Galicia, whose sons and daughters—among whom were Lemberg and Bayardo—amassed £83,824½ in stakes. Following Scapa Flow, Anchora bred Miss Titch, who never ran and was destroyed after having had one foal. Anchora was then mated with Bayardo. Result was Rothesay Bay, a winner of the St. George Stakes, the Great Yorkshire Handicap and two other races, worth in all £2,232. Bred to Swynford, Rothesay Bay foaled Brodick Bay, the dam of Miracle (£14,607). Anchora's next foal was a chestnut filly by Swynford. Known as Bideford, she carried colours sixteen times and won the Ormonde Stakes at Newbury. No produce of Bideford was of any account. Next of Anchora's get was The Downs, by Swynford. This filly scored in the St. George Stakes at Liverpool, and a small race at Leicester. After this she was sold to Lord Cawley for 700gs. She has bred a few winners of small importance. Anchora's last foal in England was Dane's Voe, a colt by Swynford that was exported to Australia after earning three brackets worth £831. Anchora was then "weeded out" from Lord Derby's stud and exported to France.

Though Anchora proved a profitable purchase, she failed to come up to expectations as the dam of an Epsom "classic"

winner. Gondolette did better. By Loved One, a son of See Saw, who, like Chaucer and Swynford's dam, Canterbury Pilgrim, was from Pilgrimage, Gondolette was out of Dongola, a daughter of Bend Or's sire, Doncaster. Bred by the late Mr. Henry Waring of Beenham, near Newbury, she was auctioned at Ascot as a yearling. The price paid for her was 75gs. Her new owner was Mr. George Edwardes. In his colours Gondolette ran three times without success, and then, after scoring in a small race at Brighton, won a "seller" at Epsom. After this race Lord Westbury purchased her for 800gs. For him she won a selling race worth £103, and was bought in for 600gs. Fifteen unsuccessful efforts followed, and at the Second October Sales of 1905 Gondolette was catalogued and sold to Mr. W. Hall Walker for 360gs. For this owner, later to become Lord Wavertree, and later still to present his bloodstock to the nation, Gondolette

bred Dolly Strong, Lolette, Great Sport, Dolabella, and Let Fly. Dolly Strong, a daughter of Count Schomberg, was never successful on the race track. Lolette has little record. Great Sport won four races worth £2,063. At the stud he sired the winners of ninety-three races, carrying £23,035 in stakes. Dolabella earned fame as the dam of the "flying" Myrobella. Let Fly collected brackets in the New Stakes, the Exeter Stakes, the Dewhurst Plate, the Champion Stakes, and other races, of £6,381. He was exported to Argentina as a stallion. The foal Gondolette was carrying when Lord Derby bought her became known as Serenissima. Her story will be referred to later. Gondolette's next produce was by Swynford. This was Ferry, who won the One Thousand Guineas and £4,100 in stakes. Casa d'Oro to Chaucer, followed; and then, as the result of a return mating to Swynford, Gondolette begat Sansovino. This

horse realised Lord Derby's ambition by scoring in the Derby of 1924. Actually, it was the first time the "black, white cap" had been carried to victory in this famous race. The twelfth Earl of Derby, who founded the race in 1780, won it with Sir Peter Teazle in 1787. His colours were "Green, white stripe." Sansovino was a good horse. Previous to the Derby he won the Ham Stakes at Goodwood and the Gimcrack Stakes at York, as a two year old, and a small race at Birmingham in the early days of his second season. After the Derby he was successful in the Prince of Wales Stakes at Ascot. As a four year old he earned a bracket in the Lingfield Park Spring Stakes. His total winnings amounted to £17,732. At the stud Sansovino's best get has been the St. Leger winner, Sandwich (£17,019). Until the close of last season he had sired the winners of 163½ races, carrying £93,295 in stakes. Most important of the remainder of Gondolette's produce was Piazzetta, who won three races of £1,579 and is the dam of winners.

To return to Serenissima. In fifteen starts she won two races of £333. As a matron her first foal was Venetia, a daughter of Chaucer that was twice successful and won £752. Next in succession came Selene, by Chaucer; Tranquil, by Swynford; and Schiavoni, by Swynford. Selene won fifteen events, including the Liverpool Autumn Cup and the Park Hill Stakes, of £14,386. She is the dam, to date, of the Derby and St. Leger winner, Hyperion (£29,509); Sickles, who won £3,915 in stakes and was the leading sire in America in 1936; Pharamond, who scored in races worth £3,695 and headed the list of the sires of winning two year olds in America last season; Hunter's Moon (£4,999); Guiscard (£3,000); and that successful sire, Salamis. Tranquil added the One Thousand Guineas, the St. Leger, the Jockey Club Cup and further events of, in all, £21,909 to her dam's credit. Schiavoni kept up the family reputation with a Liverpool Cup, a Stockton Spring Handicap, and £1,949 in stakes. As a sire, he has been successful, as the winners of forty-five races of £9,788 in stakes are against his name. Following these three, Serenissima visited Buchan. Composure resulted. She won two races of £380. So far she has been responsible for such as Complacent, Haytime, Brown Study, and Fair Copy. Bosworth, by Son-in-Law, was Serenissima's next get. Beaten a short head by Trigo in the St. Leger of 1929, he won the Ascot Gold Cup of 1930. Bosworth collected stakes of £7,909. In his short career as a stallion, he has sired the winners of sixty races of £47,387. The St. Leger winner, Boswell, is a son of his. Plassy is another. El Capitan, Trade Wind, Isca, Caerwent, and Meditation have been further offspring of Serenissima. Her story cannot yet be ended. Enough has been written to illustrate the profit and satisfaction that Lord Derby has obtained from his purchases of Anchora and Gondolette in 1912.

ROYSTON.



W. A. Roush

GONDOLETTE, THE TEN YEAR OLD MARE BOUGHT BY LORD DERBY IN 1912.

She was the dam of Sansovino and Ferry, and grandmother of Tranquil and Bosworth

This England . . .



Ashridge Park—Herts.

HE who plants an avenue of trees cannot, in the nature of things, hope to enjoy them in their grandeur — he plants them for England. Much that we have, and prize, to-day comes of that attitude in our fathers. They did not make or build "to last their time," but rather that something worthy should mark their passage; their good live after them. We, too, must keep this tradition of the thing well made, that our children's children may be beholden to us. Even in simple matters it can be done; are we not beholden to some centuries of careful, craft-proud men that such a daily need as Worthington is so superbly filled?



THE ESTATE MARKET

ON TIME-HONOURED SITES



WATER END HOUSE, WHEATHAMPSTEAD

WATER END HOUSE, near Wheathampstead and four miles from Hatfield, is a fine sixteenth-century dower house, with gabled roof, massive chimney-stacks, and leaded lights. It is said to have been the birthplace of Sarah Jennings. Water End House stands on high ground above the Lea, which at that part is stocked with trout. The beauty of the country will be known to many who may not recall the house when we say that the property is on the Brocket Park estate. Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor are to let the house for restoration, either by the owner or a lessee, but "in no circumstances can it be purchased." The house has been for some time used as a farmhouse.

WARFIELD HALL SOLD

WARFIELD HALL, near Ascot, and 383 acres, including farms and cottages, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, for private occupation. Warfield once formed part of the Royal Forest of Windsor, and in ancient surveys "Warefeilde" was one of the sixteen "walks" into which the Forest was divided. In Tudor times a ranger's lodge stood on the site of the present house. Warfield Hall dates from the eighteenth century, and stands in gardens and a park in which is an ornamental lake. Pictures and plans dated 1750 show that great care was given to the lay-out of gardens and grounds. Warfield was at one time the residence of Field-Marshal Sir Charles Brownlow, who was often visited by Royal personages. The present buyer's Mayfair mansion is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

The Old Rectory, Drayton, near Norwich, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Mr. Hanbury Williams. It is on land once owned by the Pastons. In the fifteenth century the estate was the scene of a fray between them and the Duke of Suffolk. The Paston Letters tell how Margaret Mautby, wife of John Paston, went to collect rents at Drayton and was attacked by the Duke of Suffolk, who laid claim to the manor.

HODDINGTON, BASINGSTOKE

LORD BASING has instructed Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. to offer Hoddington House, Basingstoke. It is a Queen Anne house, standing in 700 acres on top of a hill. The estate comprises two farms with good houses and buildings, including model cow-houses. One farm of 91 acres is to be let at £90 per annum, and the other, of 234 acres, is let at £130 per annum. About 226 acres are coverts and shaws. The owner rents shooting over an adjoining 1,500 acres, of which about 180 acres are woodland, at a rental of £446 per annum, which a buyer could take over. About 2,000 eggs have generally been put down. The game bags show pheasants and partridges respectively in the years specified: 1929-30, pheasants 3,214, partridges 1,105; 1930-31, 2,326 and 1,678; 1931-32, 3,208 and 394; 1932-33, 2,500 and 218; 1933-34, 3,134 and 241; 1934-35, 2,445 and 607; 1935-36, 1,897 and 567; 1936-37, 2,245 and 686; and as many as 201 hares in one season.

Sales by Messrs. Davis, Champion and Payne include Ebley Court, Gloucestershire, a fine Elizabethan residence; and Blue Boys Farm, Minchinhampton, an old Cotswold house, at one time a coaching inn, being on the road from Gloucester to London. With the latter house are 21 acres.

Brigadier-General J. B. Campbell, v.c., of "Tally Ho!" fame, has taken Benwell House, Woodchester, a stone residence standing in extensive grounds. Negotiations were carried through by Messrs. Davis, Champion and Payne.

Knapp Farmhouse, near Stroud, has been sold by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff and Messrs. Tapper and Sons. This is a charming old Cotswold house in 9 acres. The purchaser is Mr. Robert Morley.

SOME EAST ANGLIAN SALES

THE large volume of East Anglian and other properties dealt with in 1937 by Messrs. Woodcock and Son, through their Ipswich office, is briefly mentioned in their report. They say: There has been a strong demand for all types of residential properties, with or without land; purely agricultural properties showing a definite increase in price, and the demand for farms having picked up in a way that proves buyers are now returning with more confidence to corn-growing. There is also a good demand for small farms for residential purposes, and those with old houses are increasingly difficult to obtain. Among the properties dealt with in 1937 they mention: Crouch House Farm, Langenhoe, near Colchester, 167 acres; Stud Farm, Easton, near Wickham Market, 384 acres; Laxfield House, near Framlingham, 812 acres; Chaureth Cherry Green Farm, Broxhead, near Saffron Walden, 336 acres; St. Mary's Grange, Huntingfield, a Tudor residence with 111 acres; Stour Lodge, Bradfield, near Manningtree, a Georgian residence with 6 acres; Over Deben, Woodbridge, with Mr. G. G. Lovell; The Old Rectory, Claydon, near Ipswich, a fine old (partly Tudor) residence with 19 acres; and Bradfield Place, near Manningtree, a riverside residence with 10 acres.

KENSINGTON PALACE GARDENS

THE demand for Kensington houses is shown by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, who report the purchase of No. 20, Kensington Palace Gardens on behalf of a client from Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., acting for the vendor. This is the sixth house which has passed through the hands of the Hanover Square firm in twelve months, and, so far as is known, there is now only one house available, No. 26, for which Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are the sole agents.

Another sale is reported, of No. 15, Kensington Palace Gardens, by Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor. This property not only backs on Kensington Gardens at the rear, but, being the end house on that side of the road, adjoins the grounds of the Palace. Among other business Messrs. Ralph Pay and Taylor report the disposal of No. 6, Cul'ord Gardens, Cadogan Square, and the purchase, on behalf of clients,

of freehold ground rents in Clapham for, roundly, £30,000.

No. 3, Bryanston Place, on the Portman estate; No. 5, Sussex Square, Hyde Park; and No. 4, Lygon Place, Belgravia, will be offered at Arlington Street next Tuesday by Messrs. Hampton and Sons.

A £687,997 TOTAL

THE annual review of their work in Kent, Surrey and Sussex, by Messrs. F. D. Ibbetts, Mosely, Card and Co., states that in 1937 their transactions amounted to £687,997, which includes all kinds of real estate, ranging from residential and agricultural properties to shops and cottages. For first-class residential country properties, both large and small, Messrs. Ibbetts, Mosely, Card and Co. have found that the demand exceeds the supply. They are optimistic as to the New Year.

Sir Victor Warrender, Bt., M.P., has, through Messrs. Turner Lord and Ransom, negotiated the renting by him of Wiston Park, near Sussex, for a term of years.

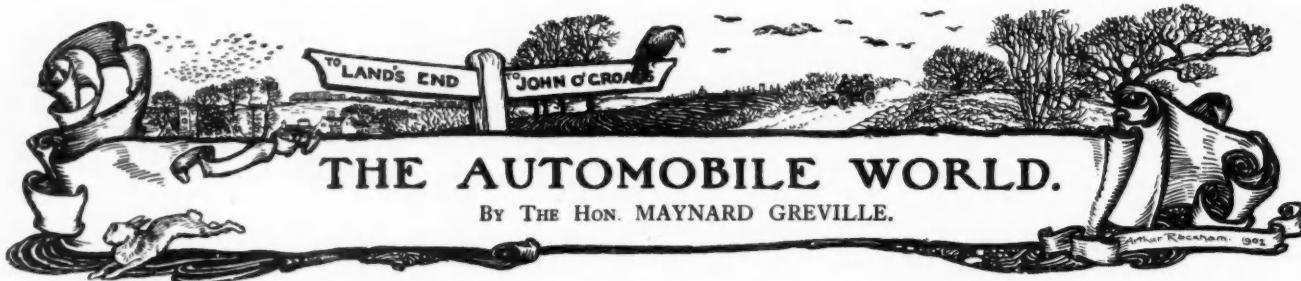
The offer for sale of Theobalds Park, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, will revive discussion about Wren's famous old City gate, which was unhappily allowed to be privately purchased and removed to guard the main approach to Theobalds Park. The mansion, dating from 1770, was lately offered with 77 acres, by Mr. James Neilson, and is now again for auction by him as joint agent. Temple Bar is not included as part of the estate. The Bar was re-built at Theobalds Park by Sir Henry Bruce Meux in 1888. The palace of Theobalds, built by Sir William Cecil, who became Baron Burghley, stood in proximity to the present mansion and formed a portion of the same demesne. It was frequently visited by Queen Elizabeth. James I, in 1607, exchanged Hatfield House, with Burghley's son, for Theobalds. James I died there in 1625. Dismantled by Cromwell about 1650, the property was given, at the Restoration, to Monk, and granted by William III, in 1695, to the first Earl of Portland. Theobalds was sold in 1762, the remains of the palace disappeared in 1765, and the present mansion was put up for Sir John Prescott. The property was purchased by Sir Henry Bruce Meux.

A LANCASTRIE GROUSE MOOR

SIR AMOS NELSON has ordered Messrs. H. Lidlington and Co. to sell Moor Lodge estate, Lancashire, in the townships of Trawden, Oakworth and Stanbury, and extending to 2,872 acres. It includes the Oldham Arms Inn, on the moors midway between Keighley and Colne. Included in the estate are Moor Lodge shooting-box, fourteen small farms, and 2,200 acres of moorland with the shooting rights, in addition to which is leased Stanbury Moor of 1,000 acres, and the whole produces an average bag of over 1,000 brace—one of the finest moors on the Yorkshire border.

Kixes, Sharphorne, near Haywards Heath, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, with 8 acres. The Sussex farmhouse dates from Tudor times.

ARBITER.



1938. CARS TESTED-II: THE MORRIS TWELVE-FOUR SALOON

THE Morris Twelve Four is one of the new Series III models brought out by this company towards the latter half of last year. All these cars are fitted with the new overhead-valve engine, and my trial of this car soon revealed the very big step forward that has been made by the firm with the fitting of this type of power unit. The power available was, of course, increased considerably, but this was not the thing that struck one first. It was the extraordinary smoothness of the four-cylinder engine and its power to pull heartily at low revolutions which was the most amazing feature.

The claim of the modern four-cylinder engine to be as smooth as a six when properly flexibly mounted in the frame is borne out completely by this power unit. In fact, it was so six-like in its slow pulling qualities that at first I thought there had been some mistake, and opened the bonnet to convince myself that there really was a four-cylinder engine there and that I had not been sent the Fourteen Six in error. This smoothness is continued right down to almost stopping point, as there is none of that distressing tendency, which there is on some flexibly mounted engines, to kick back when labouring at very low speeds, which usually transmits itself in a distressing manner to the driver through the gear lever.

The method of mounting the engine flexibly is a fully live one, but there is a special rubber insulated stabiliser which prevents the engine oscillating too much, set at the forward bearer arms; and, whether the total result is due to the inherent smoothness of the engine or to this device, or to the mixture of both, at any rate the result is most effective.

Due to this flexible performance, this car is an ideal one for the lazy driver, as, though it is fitted with an excellent four-speed gear box, this need only be used when the best possible performance is

required; and, for a 12 h.p. four-cylinder engine, it is truly amazing what can be done on the top gear. One can, for instance, start away on top or third gear absolutely smoothly, without any unpleasant noises from the transmission; and for ordinary starting purposes second gear is all that is required, the bottom ratio being

mendably silent; while bottom is so seldom used that the difficulty of changing down to it is negligible.

The four-wheel brakes operate on the Lockheed hydraulic principle and are very pleasant to use, the pedal pressure required being quite light. The brake shoes are provided with a most ingenious new

adjustment, which consists of a star wheel which, when turned as far as it will go, springs back on release and automatically sets the shoes at the correct clearance, obviating the necessity for jacking up the wheels for testing the setting. The hand brake, which pulls up between the seats, operates on the rear wheels through cables which are totally enclosed in grease-packed conduits.

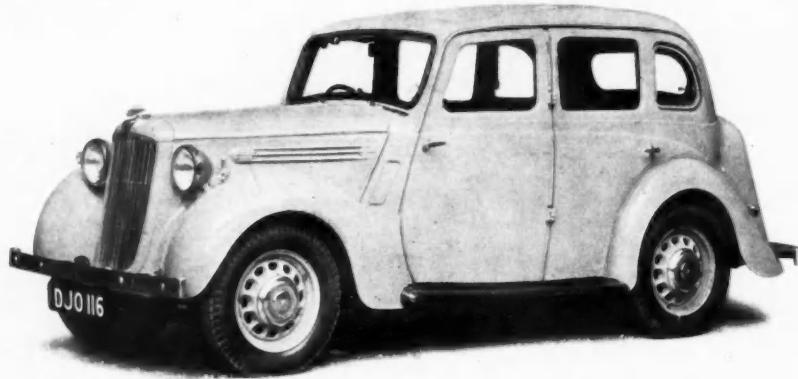
The transmission includes a single dry-plate clutch, the famous

cork insert type of Morris clutch having been abandoned in the Series III cars. It is very pleasant in action, while the whole transmission unit is very quiet.

The suspension is by long semi-elliptic springs on both axles, and these are controlled by Armstrong hydraulic shock absorbers with special cold-weather regulation. There was a slight tendency for the car to pitch on certain surfaces at certain speeds, but the springing, on the whole, was good, the car felt very safe at speed, and there was little tendency to roll on corners. For a car of this type the cornering was very good, and for this reason high average speeds could be maintained on give-and-take roads, owing to the excellent performance of the engine.

A comfortable cruising speed of from 50 to 55 m.p.h. could be maintained indefinitely, and the engine was so quiet at this period that one could easily imagine oneself driving a far larger vehicle.

A small extra charge is made for the fitting of Jackall permanent hydraulic jacks, a fitment which is always well worth while, especially for lady drivers. This car, with its comfort and general ease of



THE MORRIS TWELVE-FOUR SALOON

really an emergency unit, for use in exceptionally hilly districts. For ease of control this car comes near to some of the big American saloons with engines two or three times the size.

Second, third and top gears have synchro-mesh mechanisms and are very easy to change, while they are also com-

SPECIFICATION

Four cylinders, 69.5mm. bore by 102mm. stroke. Capacity, 1,550 c.c. R.A.C. rating, 11.9 h.p. £9 tax. Overhead valves, push-rod-operated. Three-bearing crank shaft and cam shaft. S.U. carburettor, with air cleaner, silencer, and fume consumer. Coil ignition with automatic advance. Four-speed gear box with central lever and synchro-mesh on second, third and top. Weight, unladen, 22cwt. 2qrs. Over-all length, 13ft. 4in. Saloon, with sliding roof, £215.

Performance Tapley Meter

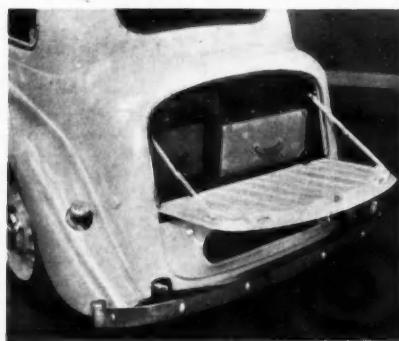
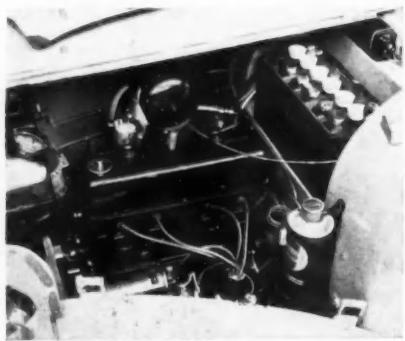
Gear	Gear Ratio	Max. pull lbs. per tor	Gradient climbed
Top	5.25 to 1	210 lbs.	1 in 10.6
3rd	8.35 " 1	320 "	1 " 6.9
2nd	12.02 " 1	440 "	1 " 5
1st	20.87 " 1	— "	1 " —

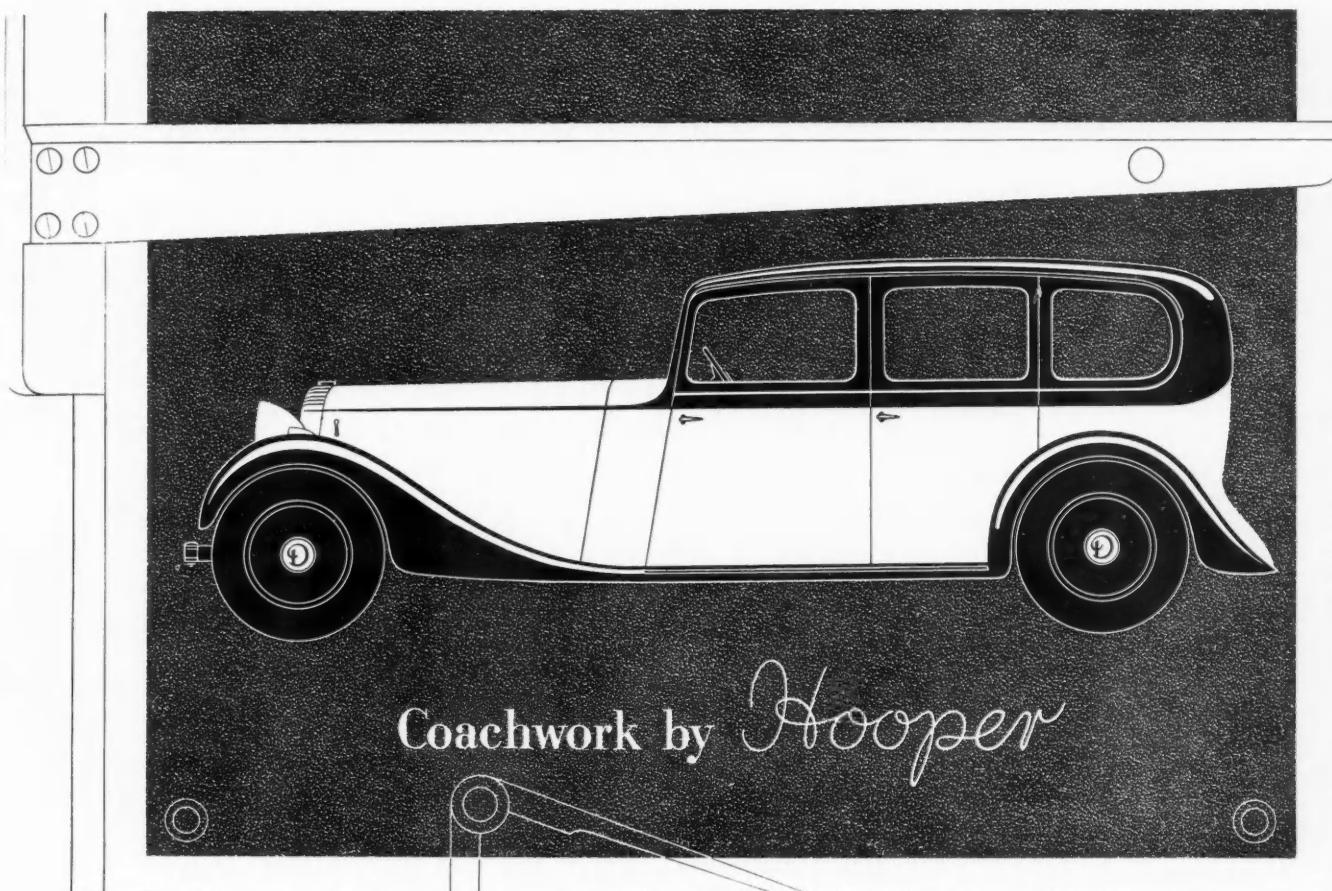
Acceleration

M.P.H.	Top	3rd
10 to 30	11.2 sec.	7 sec.
20 to 40	11.2 "	7.2 "
30 to 50	13.1 "	—

Maximum timed speed 70 m.p.h.
From rest to 50 in 20 seconds
1/4 mile from rest in 24.4 seconds

Brakes
Ferodo-Tapley Meter 85%
Stop in 15 ft. from 20 m.p.h.
" " 26 " " 30 "
" " 98 " " 50 "





Coachwork by *Hooper*

A NEW DAIMLER STRAIGHT EIGHT LIMOUSINE

The graciousness and dignity of the Daimler Straight Eight are distinctive and incontrovertible qualities : the Daimler has been the Royal car since cars began. No less distinctive is the sense of combined power, utter security and great luxury it gives. The Straight Eight is Daimler's greatest achievement ; aesthetically and mechanically it is completely satisfying.

The last touch of personality is given by the famous coachbuilders commissioned by Daimler. Illustrated here, for example, is a limousine by Hooper ; it is as individual as if it had been signed 'Daimler-Hooper.'

Any Daimler dealer will be pleased to place a Straight Eight at your disposal for a trial — a trial well worth making if you are keen on motoring in luxury.



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DAIMLER TWENTY LIMOUSINE . . from £875

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WORLD'S LAND SPEED RECORD:
312 miles per hour.

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The ideal antiseptic for smearing the hands and arms of the shepherd and for dressing the womb passage and hind parts of the ewe.

1 PINT TIN 2/6

1 GALLON TIN 16/-

LAMBING DRINK

A valuable restorative and stimulant for the ewe after lambing.

BOTTLE (2 Doses) 1/- DOZ. BOTTLES (24 Doses) 10/6

Orders £1 and upwards Carriage Paid (goods train) to any Railway Station in Great Britain.

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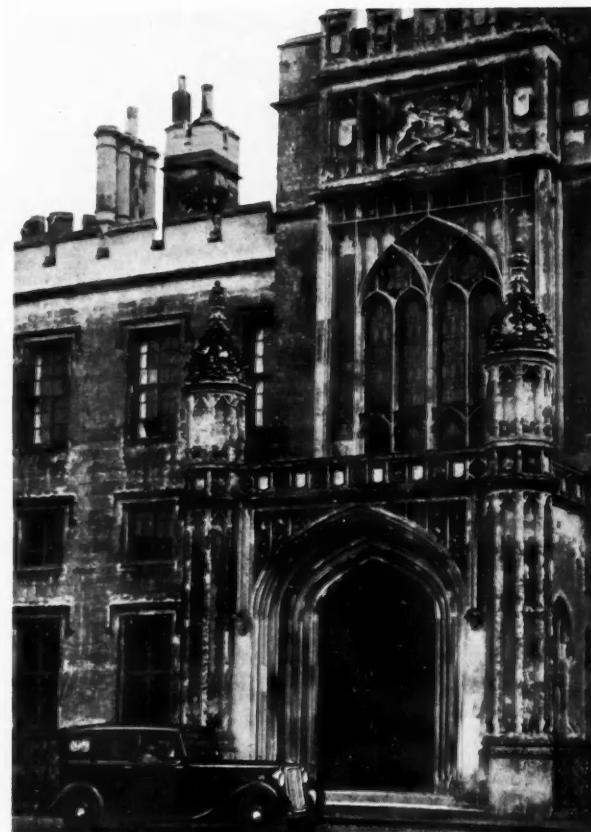
or, Boots Veterinary Dept. Station St. Nottingham

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO. LTD. NOTTM.

control, is particularly suitable as a lady's car, and the appearance is also neat and attractive.

Particular attention has been paid in the body-work to the ventilation, the wind screen having top hinges and opening widely from the bottom, while the front door windows are of the extractor type, providing a vertical opening behind the door pillar when partly open, and are fitted with louvres. Additional ventilation is provided by two scuttle side ventilators and hinged rear quarter-light windows. The engine is, of course, provided with the well known Morris fume-consuming device.

The body is comfortable, and is a composite construction combining the best features of the all-steel and coach-built type of bodies. It is constructed on a box section sill, and when bolted to the car chassis virtually forms a double box section foundation of great strength and rigidity. The equipment is very complete,



A NEW 25 H.P. ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY OUTSIDE ASHRIDGE HOUSE

and there is a separate compartment for the spare wheel at the rear, beneath the enclosed luggage compartment. The floor is devoid of foot wells.

NEW CAR MART SHOWROOMS FOR LANCHESTERS

CAR MART, LIMITED, have just opened new showrooms for the exclusive display of Lanchester cars, at the corner of Burlington Gardens and Burlington Street. The increased demand for Lanchester cars, particularly the new Roadrider de luxe, has made it necessary for Car Mart to open these new premises, and there are large display windows in each street. There is an electric lift for conveying cars to the basement.

THE R.A.C. "GET YOU HOME" SERVICE

FOR many years a unique service has been provided by the Royal Automobile Club for its members and associate members, with their "Get You Home" scheme. Under the terms of this scheme, the production to any garage of the special R.A.C. voucher brings immediate assistance in the form of a breakdown van, to tow in the disabled car; or, alternatively, a relief car, to convey the stranded driver and his passengers a specified distance towards their home or destination. This is all done at no cost to the member concerned.

Last year, no fewer than 15,012 members and associate members of the Club made use of this service.

In that year 13,616 of these unfortunates were car owners and 1,396 motor cyclists or drivers of three-wheelers.

Compared with the figures for 1936, there was a slight decrease in the number of claims dealt with.

A ROOTES' GROUP DEVELOPMENT

REALISING the necessity of Humber, Limited, and its associated companies bringing about a closer alliance in the control of their manufacturing policies, and following their recent acquisition of the Sunbeam and Talbot Companies, Mr. Harold Heath has been asked to undertake the important post of Director in Charge of Group Manufacture, for the Rootes group.



Sun and snow • Peace and Recreation • Sports and scenery allure you to come to

Berchtesgaden Land

Information and Prospectuses from the Verkehrsamt Berchtesgaden, Postfach 41, and the German Railways Information Bureau 19, Regent Street, London S.W.1.

GRAND-HOTEL AND KURHAUS. Most beautifully situated in Berchtesgaden. Reduced, moderate terms. Prospectus upon application.

HAUS GEIGER The distinguished Hotel-Pension. Terms from RM. 8.- to 12.50.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen

this world renowned centre of the successful 4th Olympic Winter Games will again be the international meeting place during the Winter 1937/38. January 21st—30th International Wintersports week, January 29th & 30th International four-bob-sleigh championship etc. Artificial ice rink.

GOLFHOTEL SONNENBICHL Most beautiful, sunniest and very quietly situated. Moderate terms.

ALPENHOF-PARKHOTEL Leading Hotel, extremely central situated. Next to the Kur Park. Social meeting place for Tea and evenings. Every comfort. Prospectus. Board residence RM. 10.— to 18.—

Mittenwald 3300—4600 ft. a.s.l.

The highest German Wintersports Resort.

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SNOW
FREE OF FOGS

HOTEL KARWENDEL Reputed house, quiet, every comf. Full board fr. RM. 7.—. Garage, h. and c. running water, centr. heating. Ski-ing lessons. Prosps. Proprietor. Frau v. Bülow.

Oberstdorf In the Allgau Alps, 6040-6300 ft. a.s.l. Ski-ing fields up to 6,500 ft. Ski-jumps, ski-school, ski-joering, ice rinks, bob-sleigh runs. Extensive winter programme for sport and social entertainment. Longest funicular railway in the world, up to Mount Nebelhorn. Strongest penetrating sunshine. Very sheltered position and free of fogs. Successful climatic cures. Wonderful scenery. The most southern German Spa.

Füssen-Faulenbach 2600 ft. a.s.l. Bavarian Allgau. Wintersports centre. Famous Winter-Spa for Kneipp treatment.

München HOTEL CONTINENTAL First class, quietly situated. Moderate prices.

Come to Leipzig! Leipzig, the city of fairs, of books, of furs and of Music, offers to its visitors in the winter of 1938: The famous Gewandhaus concerts, the unique Thomaeum choir motetts, the first-class performances of the state theatres and the presentation of the complete dramatic works of Richard Wagner, in commemoration of the 125th birth date of the Master, for the first time outside of Bayreuth. It is therefore advantageous to stop in Leipzig, during trips to and from winter resorts.

Dortmund The ancient and former "Hanse-town" the western German sporting metropolis (Westfalenhalle) the city of the world-famous beer.



"Good 'ealth"

"Where did you get it?" she asked

"From a very pretty barmaid" (--- a gurgle)

"Silly! the new car, I mean"

"Oh that! from my garage people. Like her?"

"mm: got poise"

"What's that?"

"I don't know, but your car has it! And I adore the trimmings and trappings . . . How does she run?"

"She's running now"

. . . must be getting deaf"

"No, she keeps a good secret! can't be sure of hearing her at 70!"

"And still comfy?"

"Like a mattress: step in and try."

"Well, I'm good for everything once!"

"You'll want more than once in a Dodge — 'gone with the wind' isn't in it."

"You ought to have gone into Advertising"

"That's what all my passengers say!"



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JANUARY 29th

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Dodge "Custom Six" Convertible Coupé £465

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AT ARE IN JAMTLAND

A WINTER SPORTS HINT



WINTER SPORTS IN THE MOUNTAINS ABOVE ARE

LITTLE more than two days from London there is a place where excellent and unusual winter sports can be enjoyed.

Are is in Sweden, in the province of Jamtlan. This province, one of the most highly favoured in Sweden, lies north-west, bounded by the mountainous Norwegian frontier. You can reach Are by way of Gothenborg or Stockholm. The former city is, perhaps, better approached by the direct sea route from Tilbury. Stockholm, on the other hand, is frequently made the terminus of the Continental route through Germany and over the famous Sassnitz-Tralleborg train ferry, and so up to the Swedish capital. The air route from Croydon must not be forgotten for those who are in a hurry. It brings you to Sweden in a matter of a few hours.

From Gothenborg or Stockholm, Are is less than a day's journey—a very fine journey, too. Both routes unite at Krylbo and run up through the hills and forests to Ostersund, the beautiful little capital of Jamtlan. From Ostersund the line bends sharply west round the head of Lake Storsjön and heads straight for the mountains. For the rest of the time you pass through a chain of magnificent valleys, growing wilder and deeper as you advance towards the mountains of Norway.

Almost invariably these valleys have a lake, a brilliant little splash of sapphire, running through them. At Are, some two hours short of the frontier, you find one of the most beautiful of them all. Lake Aresjön is its name, 1,200ft. above sea level. In a sense, it is not really a lake at all. The wild and torrential Indalsälven river happens to widen here, and so the lake comes into being.

Above Are rises the massive Mount

Areskutan, overtopping all neighbouring peaks. For nearly 2,000ft. a funicular takes ski-runners up to a point from which some very fine runs can be made. More adventurous souls go nearer the peak in an aeroplane and have longer runs and more daring jumps for their pains. There is even a glider available for those who feel that way inclined.

Lower down is a very fine bobsleigh track and the usual refinements of a winter sports resort—the curling rink, skating, hockey, and so on.

So far, it would be possible to say that the attractions of Are are not unlike those of many another centre. But, in fact, the atmosphere one meets there differs considerably, and to many, most pleasantly, from that of the conventional resort. A characteristic of Swedish winter sport centres, and particularly those of the north, is the thoroughness with which all present engage in the sport. The level of "skimanship," for example, is unusually high.

The purely social element, on the other hand, is subordinated to the sport. There is a *camaraderie*, certainly, which you will not find in many places—but it is one of fellow-enthusiasts, and is, to many

minds, the most infectious and the most delightful atmosphere that it is possible to meet. You will find practically everyone at Are an ardent sportsman or woman. Onlookers, as a rule, are rare. Both to those who are experts and to those who wish to be, the Are circle is like a tonic—and it has the effect of increasing your skill in a remarkably short time.

Naturally, there are social events in plenty at Are when sport is not possible. The hotels are good, and you will probably find they charge less than you would have thought possible. The people are as pleasant as only those of a like mind with oneself can be.

Nevertheless, Are is not without show places—the Tannforsen Falls, Sylarna, Storlien, come to mind at once—but the fact is that you will not be likely to have much time for sightseeing. And there is always the summer—a very fair season indeed for Are and the province in which it is situated.

To one most unusual feature of Are, however, I must draw your attention before ending. Every season there is an Are winter sports "week." Apart from the usual contests which take place at such a

time, the Lapps come down with their famous *Akjas*—their light but very fast sledges. These are not often to be met with in other parts of the world. If you have never ridden in an *Akja* behind a reindeer, go to Are and persuade a Lapp to let you do so. It quite beggars description!

Finally, do not forget that Sweden is one of those countries whose winter sports are made much cheaper for part of the season by reductions on fares and pensions amounting sometimes to as much as 50 per cent.

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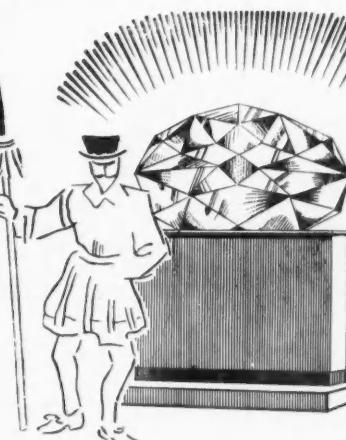
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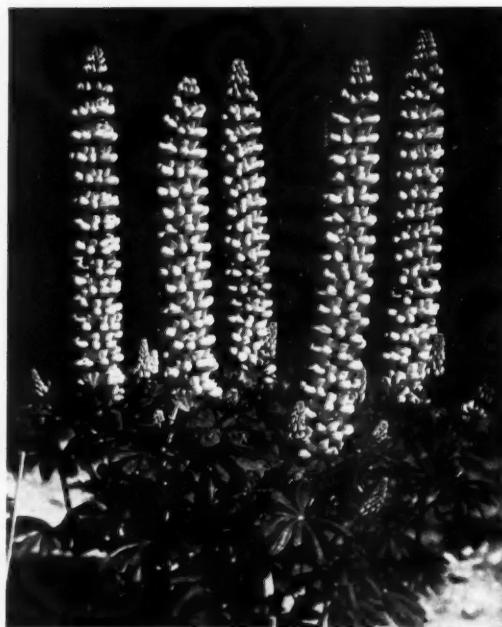
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FLOWER SEED NOVELTIES

THE time of the seed catalogues has come round again, and there is no getting away from the fact that they gain in interest and in their appeal year by year. If this is probably due in the main to the wise catholicity that pervades the majority of them so that gardeners of all calibres may derive both interest and instruction from them, it is also a reflection of the determination of the various seedsmen to keep abreast of the times. It is difficult to imagine how the average gardener would manage without a flower seed list to help him in the stocking of his beds, borders and greenhouse. They are invaluable publications, as instructive as they are entertaining, and, though the older hand in gardening may not regard them with quite the same fervour as of old, when the issue of the seed lists was one of the most notable events in the garden year, the beginner will have little fault to find with them as a guide to the flowers to grow for general decorative purposes. Altogether, this season's catalogues are a wonderfully good lot, and if they do not contain as large a number of novelties as usual—which is an advantage rather than otherwise—there is much in them for which all gardeners, both novice and expert alike, can well be grateful.

There is never a season in which a few new sweet peas do not make an appearance, and this year is no exception. While the ordinary gardener can be well content with the lengthy list of varieties he already has at his disposal, the specialist will probably like to try his hand with some of the newcomers, among which the rich pink Aristocrat, the scarlet red Startler, the brilliant red Fireflame, the salmon pink Princess Royal, and the cream-coloured sport of the white Gigantic are some of the most noteworthy. The creamy pink Peach Blossom promises to be a good variety for garden decoration, and the same can be said of the orange red Achievement, the orange cerise Peer, the rich salmon pink Countess Baldwin, Pink Domino, and Blue Lagoon. There are numerous others that the sweet-pea connoisseur can try if he wishes, but it is doubtful if many of them surpass the existing kinds in merit, and the average gardener is better to pin his faith to well tried varieties that have proved their worth in the past.

With the exception of one or two newcomers, such as the rose pink Splendour and Royal Cerise, there have been no outstanding antirrhinums added to the lists this year. Gardeners generally will have no fault to find with that, however, for there are already more than enough named kinds to choose from, and for general effect one of the mixtures that are now offered is as good as anyone could desire. The recently introduced giant-flowered

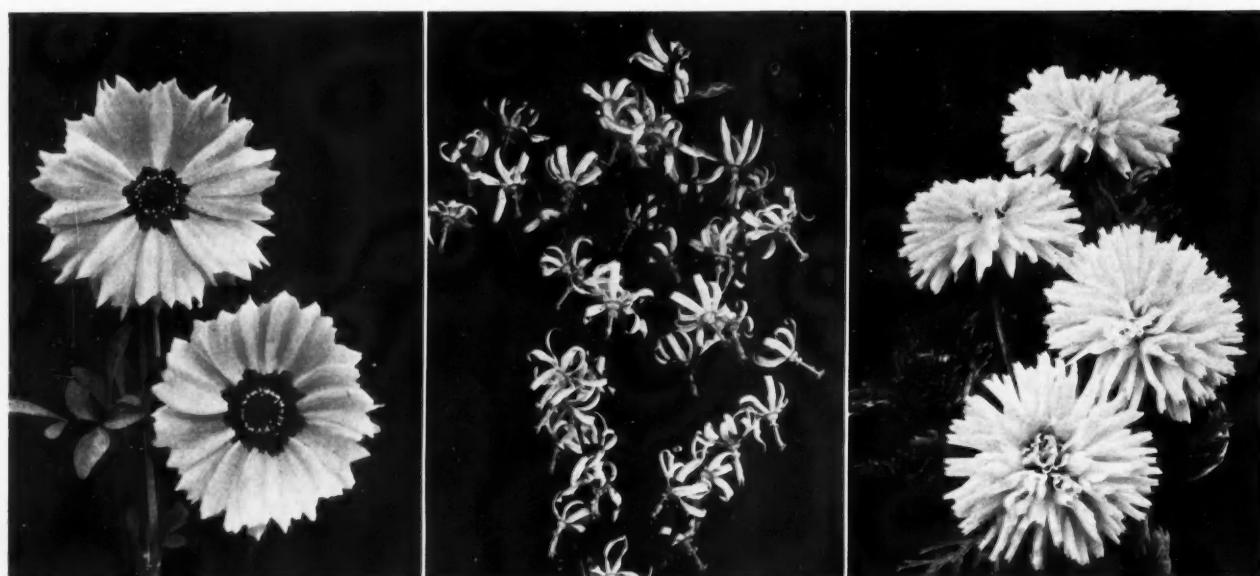


THE NEW STRAIN OF RUSSELL LUPINS
A notable acquisition to the ranks of hardy border flowers

of long incurving petals set it off. A variation of the type is a canary yellow form called Yellow Crown. Both are more curious-looking rather than beautiful, and are hardly likely to appeal in the same way as the excellent Guinea Gold, a star of almost ten years' standing which has never lost its luminosity, or its earlier-flowering variant named Golden Measure.

Nothing new has appeared among the calendulas to equal the existing kinds; but a new Caliopsis called Golden Crown—which hails from America, where it has gained the distinction of an award of merit in the All-America trials—seems to deserve attention. Judging by the claims made for it by the introducers, it appears to be a fine thing, with flowers larger than those of any other caliopsis, and of a rich golden yellow which is enhanced by a central zone of shining maroon, carried on plants about two feet high. Much the same can be said of the addition to the annual chrysanthemums named Golden Crown, on which the Royal Horticultural Society has conferred an award of merit. This newcomer is likely to be acceptable anywhere. It has the robust constitution of the Coronarium varieties, making vigorous plants about three or four feet high which carry as many as fifty bright butter yellow, double, quilled blooms that have an admirable foil in the attractive silvery green foliage.

Another novelty which has claims to be regarded as one of the best introductions of the year is the new Salvia Blaze of Fire,



(Left) CALIOPSIS GOLDEN CROWN, WITH GOLDEN-YELLOW FLOWERS. (Centre) THE UNCOMMON MICHAUXIA CAMPANULOIDES. A charming biennial. (Right) A NEWCOMER TO THE ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GOLDEN CROWN, with double blooms of bright butter yellow

strain of intermediate antirrhinums known as the Triumph varieties are worth a trial by those who have never grown them, and those who have experienced trouble with rust disease should try the rust-proof strains now available. Of late years, development has hardly been less rapid among the marigolds than it has been with sweet peas and snapdragons. There have been several noteworthy additions to the ranks of the different sections of the race during the last decade, and the latest arrival is one called Orange Queen, which makes a robust and freely branching plant about two feet high, with large flowers that are practically all double and of a rich light orange shade. Those who did not give it a trial last year should make a note to include the dwarf form of the well known Guinea Gold called Tom Thumb Golden Crown in their seed order this season, for it is a splendid marigold, only about two inches high, with golden yellow blooms, for the front line of the border. It is quite a distinct plant from the variety named Collarette Crown of Gold, which is a new type of marigold developed in California, where the crown of the flower resembles a chrysanthemum, being composed with a collar of broader petals to

of long incurving petals set it off. A variation of the type is a canary yellow form called Yellow Crown. Both are more curious-looking rather than beautiful, and are hardly likely to appeal in the same way as the excellent Guinea Gold, a star of almost ten years' standing which has never lost its luminosity, or its earlier-flowering variant named Golden Measure.

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Another novelty which has claims to be regarded as one of the best introductions of the year is the new Salvia Blaze of Fire,

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(Left) SALVIA BLAZE OF FIRE. An early-flowering and dwarf variety. (Centre) A NEW AND IMPROVED ORANGE FLOWERED DIMORPHOTHECA CALLED ORANGE GLORY. (Right) AN ADDITION TO THE RANKS OF THE TOADFLAXES, LINARIA FAIRY ROSE

which is said to flower about a fortnight ahead of Harbinger, and to be much brighter in colour. The plants, as may be judged by the accompanying illustration, are of neat and compact dwarf habit, ideal for bedding, and the flowers are of a most vivid shade of scarlet. From another source comes another scarlet *Salvia* called New Dwarf Gem, which is also of Tom Thumb dimensions, about six to eight inches high, and there would seem to be little to choose between the two. Intensive selection has done much to improve the toadflax (*linaria*) in recent years, and to the list of varieties of *L. maroccana* there is now added another in Fairy Rose, with flowers of a delicate rose pink. It is of the same height as its cousins, Fairy Bouquet and the rest, and, like them, should prove useful for bedding purposes. So also should the new cherry red *Nemesia* named Brightness, and the specially selected form of the Chilian bellflower *Nolana lanceolata* called Blue Ensign, which is a much superior plant to the original when it was introduced from South America some years ago. It is a little-known plant that deserves to be much more widely grown, both under glass and out of doors, where it is quite happy if sown in May where it is to bloom. As a pot plant it is delightful with its lovely large ultramarine blue flowers, reminiscent of those of an *Ipomea*, that are carried on stems about a foot or more high.

The stream of new varieties of nasturtiums still seems to flow as swiftly as ever since the introduction of Golden Gleam some years ago, and those who have not had their fill of them can try the latest newcomer, labelled Indian Chief, which certainly seems to have more claims to recognition than some of its predecessors, with its vivid scarlet double flowers and its dark foliage that affords a fine contrast. A new annual lupin named Attraction, with flowers of a soft shade of rose pink, will no doubt appeal to many; while Webbs' new strain of large-flowered asters, including one called Brilliance, with large crimson scarlet flowers; the soft rose pink *Ageratum* Pink Star; *Helenium tenuifolium*; a lovely variety of single French marigold named Hatfield Star, with mahogany crimson flowers; *Microserma* Golden Tassel; several new Godetias, like Histon Glory; and a much improved strain of *Dimorphotheca sinuata* called Orange Glory, are other novelties worth a trial. Despite their many rivals that produce a large percentage of double flowers, the old-fashioned Brompton stocks show no signs of falling from favour, and their prestige should be enhanced now that the old white and purple forms have been joined by a new variety called Pink Beauty, with flowers of a pure rich rose. Those who favour petunias for summer bedding will welcome the new dwarf variety Delight, with large flowers of rose pink; while those who wish something unusual for the front line of their annual border might do worse than try the variety of *Cuphea* called Firefly, a newcomer from America, with flowers of a vivid cerise red that are carried on ten-inch high plants.

Few greenhouse flowers have undergone a greater transformation in recent years than the primulas. Many splendid strains have been produced, and the greatly improved strains of *P. obconica* and *P. sinensis* are too good to overlook. A few seasons ago a variety of *P. sinensis* with vivid brick red flowers, called Dazzler, was introduced and has since proved its merit; and now, this year, a double-flowered form has appeared which in many respects is superior to the type. Introduced this year for the first time, a specially selected form of *P. stellata* with pure orange salmon flowers called Samuel Ryder is a desirable acquisition to the list of greenhouse primulas. The flowers which are fringed, are a little larger than those of the type, and have the merit of keeping their rich colour until they drop. Another first-rate plant now offered from seed which will appeal to the greenhouse gardener is the deep blue flowered Coleus Frederici, which is well worth growing for the sake of its beauty in winter.

Polyanthus primroses, pansies and violas have also engaged the attention of plant improvers of late, and some of the newest strains leave little to be desired. Messrs. Toogoods' strain of *Polyanthus* primroses is remarkable for the size and rich colourings of the flowers as well as for the fine habit and vigour of the plants; while some of the newest introductions among violas, like the apricot Chantreyland, Apricot Improved, Arkwright Ruby, Blue Butterfly, and Yellow Queen, have proved themselves to be well worth growing. The lovely Japanese pure white *Viola eizanense* is now offered from seed and deserves a trial, along with the charming Jackanapes, the fine cornuta hybrid named Picardie, and the gracilis form named Normandie.

There have been no additions to the list of hardy border plants within the last decade to win such universal appreciation as the Russell strain of lupins, which were introduced last summer, and there will be a demand for seed of this remarkably fine strain, which is now offered for the first time. Every gardener should try a packet, and he is certain of a generous reward. An improved form of the uncommon *Michauxia campanuloides* is well worth trying by those who do not know it; while *Pentstemon ambiguus*, *Adenophora* Farreri, *Anemone tetrapetala*, *Eryngium Bourgattii*, *Cynoglossum* Blue Perfection, and *Dianthus Allwood's Blue*, a new and distinctive plant with lavender blue flowers, are other things that should not be neglected. Seed of all the recent newcomers to the ranks of the meconopsis, gentians and primulas is now available for those of a venturesome spirit; and the lily enthusiast now has seed at his disposal of almost every species, as well as all of the nomocharis and many fritillaries. These by no means exhaust the newer and more desirable things to be found in this season's lists. There is something for everyone, both specialist and beginner, and the sooner the order is made out and despatched the better, for sowing time is at hand. G.C.TAYLOR.



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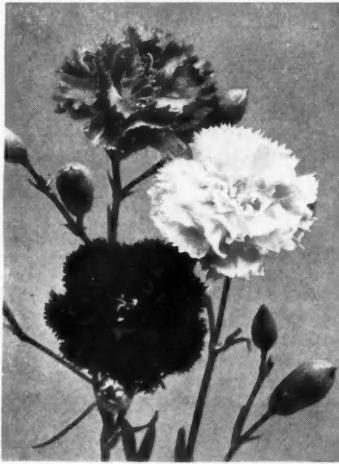
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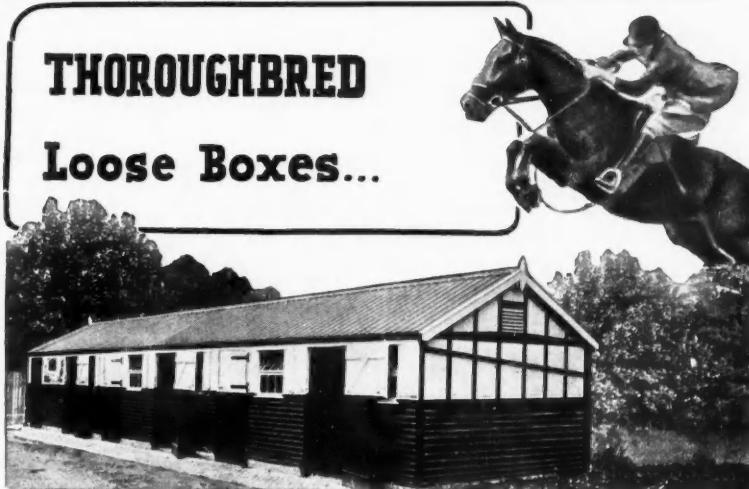


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WOMAN TO WOMAN

**AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION—BEING TELEVISED—MR. COWARD'S NEW PLAY
THE PASSING OF MOK—MIDDLE AGE**

By THE HON. THEODORA BENSON

BYGONE fashions are often charming and often very funny—sometimes both. I was amused last week at one seventeenth century style of portraiture : Rubens' great picture at Burlington House of the Apotheosis of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. Fashions in criticism change, too ; here is a piece of Victorian criticism that I think delightful. The subject under consideration was Mr. Lough's equestrian plaster group entitled "The Mourners," on view at the Great Exhibition. It showed a widow and a war-horse bending over the corpse of a mediæval knight, and it provoked these comments : ". . . there does appear to us a little extravagance and inconsistency in placing a horse and a Christian widow in a partnership of sorrow. For even supposing the horse had the right to indulge his feelings on the occasion of the loss of a good master, as well as the bereaved wife, he might have been kept a little in the background." My favourite touch is the use of the word "Christian."

* * *

AND now I have something very new-fashioned to talk of. A few evenings ago I went for the first time to see television made. The B.B.C., with great presence of mind, had pounced upon Miss Peggy Wood the instant she arrived in England for her new play, and persuaded her to be televised—or should it be to televisé ? She and I and a young lady of the staff got into a big car near Sloane Square and drove for miles and miles and miles, beyond Hampstead, beyond Highgate, all the way to Muswell Hill. "Where are we going, exactly ?" we asked the staff young lady. "And why isn't it at Broadcasting House ?" "Because such an enormous amount of space is needed, and it has to be on a hill, with a high mast on the building. And exactly where we're going is to a huge wing of the old Alexandra Palace."

As she spoke we turned into Alexandra Park, looking strange and rather spooky in the wreaths of mist that lay around. I was astonished to hear that the Fun Palace still functioned as a fun palace, and wished we had time to dash in and try to roller-skate, and put pennies in slots or whatever they do, and see what was going on there. I was intrigued, for I had always thought that the "Ally Pally" was as extinct as the dodo or the craters on the moon. But we, so close in our adjoining wing, were completely insulated. It looked that night as though it must be a rendezvous of entertainment for ghosts.

* * *

WE went first to a dressing-room to prepare Miss Peggy Wood, and then to a huge room rather like a film studio crowded with vast photographic lights, wires and the like—everything except scenery. At the far end the actual performances took place, and between each scene and the next the sight and sound recording mechanism gave a flash of a girl who sat all evening at a little telephone switchboard, making announcements. "B.B.C. Television. You would like to see the Man of Aran ? Here is the real Man of Aran himself. You're through. . . ." At the other end were the instruments of a jazz band, a television set where onlookers could see how the artists came through (quite small, like a private cinema show), a big notice that said "Sound On, Vision On," a high-up glass window into a sort of hutch where men crouched at machines, a clock overlapping a red notice that said "Smoking"—there must, I feel, have been another word under the clock ! And then there were the artists—Miss Dorothy Hyson, a Viennese songstress in costume, a man with a violin made of cartridge paper, a champion wire-haired fox-terrier being combed till the last moment—groomed for stardom, as they say. He had great *savoir vivre* and beautiful whiskers.

Miss Peggy Wood had just to chat with the official television "chattist," and her turn seemed charmingly unrehearsed because that's what it was. This seems a good plan with everyone ; actresses, of course, are used to keeping their heads where some would develop violent jitters ; but the "chattist" manages everyone most cosily.

A young man on the staff told me that this new medium was going to be very successful for plays, as you could mix in bits of film where that would help ; for instance, to enhance a war play you could have some real sections of war. For once,

England is ahead of America in modern entertainment ; they haven't got television there yet. Not that everything isn't ready for it. The delay is due to business obstructions, film interests, rival companies to sponsor programmes. Here it is all much simpler to arrange ; the B.B.C. sponsors the lot.

* * *

ON the drive back I got Miss Peggy Wood to tell me about "Operette," the new Noel Coward play which has brought her back to England. Her beautiful face—with real beauty of good bonework as well as personality and charm—lit up with animation. She told me that the night before she had attended the most amazing performance of her life. Mr. Coward had gathered the principal members of his cast together in his long studio room with a dais and two pianos at one end. He had read them the entire play and sung every song, explained all the effects, shown them all Gladys Calthrop's designs for scenery. And Miss Wood was thrilled because she thought it far better than "Bittersweet" —which most people will think is saying a great deal. She told me that "Operette" is tremendous fun, exceedingly witty and amusing, with two of the most delightful love scenes of any modern play, with brilliant lyrics and excellent music, including a much better gipsy song than "Zigeuner." That is how she feels about it, so I am looking forward to reading of its opening in Manchester in the second half of February, and seeing its opening in London in the second half of March. It uses a revolving stage, its subject is the old Gaiety in 1906, when the green-room was supposed to be the ante-room to the peerage, and it opens with six hansom cabs !

* * *

IT is a wide jump from Miss Peggy Wood to Mok the celebrated gorilla, whose untimely death has just been recorded. A little while ago, when I was at Regent's Park, he was just lingering, and I was told there was no hope. But he simply refused all nourishment. That lovely diet, fresh fruit, roast chicken, and all the rest of it, which so many must have envied him and to which he used to be such a credit, no longer said anything to him at all. It gave me a pang to think of the healthy beast he had been when I had last visited him, a not undignified grotesque, of manly strength. Looking at him then, I should certainly never have dreamed of offering him cocoa. Even now, I find it hard to realise that cocoa was the frail ladder by which he tried to climb back to life. It seemed to me an inappropriate drink and unworthy of him. It should surely be brandy for gorillas, as for heroes ! But on mere cocoa he did even pluck up strength and proper feeling enough to tear down a temporary partition between himself and his friend Moina. An appealing and spirited action which leads me to reconsider an earlier conclusion that cocoa is a cup that neither intoxicates nor cheers.

* * *

DR. Leonard Williams, speaking at the New Health Club Monthly Luncheon at the Café Royal, said nothing about cocoa, but had adverse views on the drink for heroes—especially when taken by heroines. Not that he mentioned brandy in particular ; it was worse than that ! Wine, cocktails, all are enemies of beauty. "Alcoholic drinks even in the very strictest moderation are never anything but bad for this skin. With the effects of alcohol in other directions I am not now concerned, but I repeat that even in small doses it is bad for the skin." He was very severe. He insisted that it was very necessary to be parsimonious about food, and he was also against slimming and semi-starvation. He observed that "tobacco spoils your skin, your teeth, your breathing and your temper." Yet one of his most austere pronouncements was very full of comfort. The subject of his speech was "Fitness in Middle Age," and he was telling the company that fear of middle age was a woman's worst enemy. "The first thing to remember about middle age is not to be frightened of it, learn to relax and be philosophical, and keep your nervous system well under control." This sounds like a counsel of perfection, but it is not. "Everyone can control it if they really want to." There is so much truth and so much hope in that that I forgive him all his prohibitions. Especially as I plan to ignore them.



WINNER OF THE LADIES' OPEN
GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, 1937

MISS JESSIE ANDERSON, who won the Ladies' Open Golf Championship last year, lives in Perth, and therefore in the matter of golf must be considered to start off with a definite advantage over some other players. She had her first golf club at the age of six. That and the remainder of the set she learned to use to such good purpose that ten years later she won the Perth Ladies' Championship. There are not many golf or other champions of sixteen ! Having, in 1933, won the Girls' Championship and become runner-up in the Open in 1935, Miss Anderson visited Australia and New Zealand and secured the New Zealand Championship. In 1936 she won the French Open Championship. Following other successes, she has played for Scotland and Great Britain.

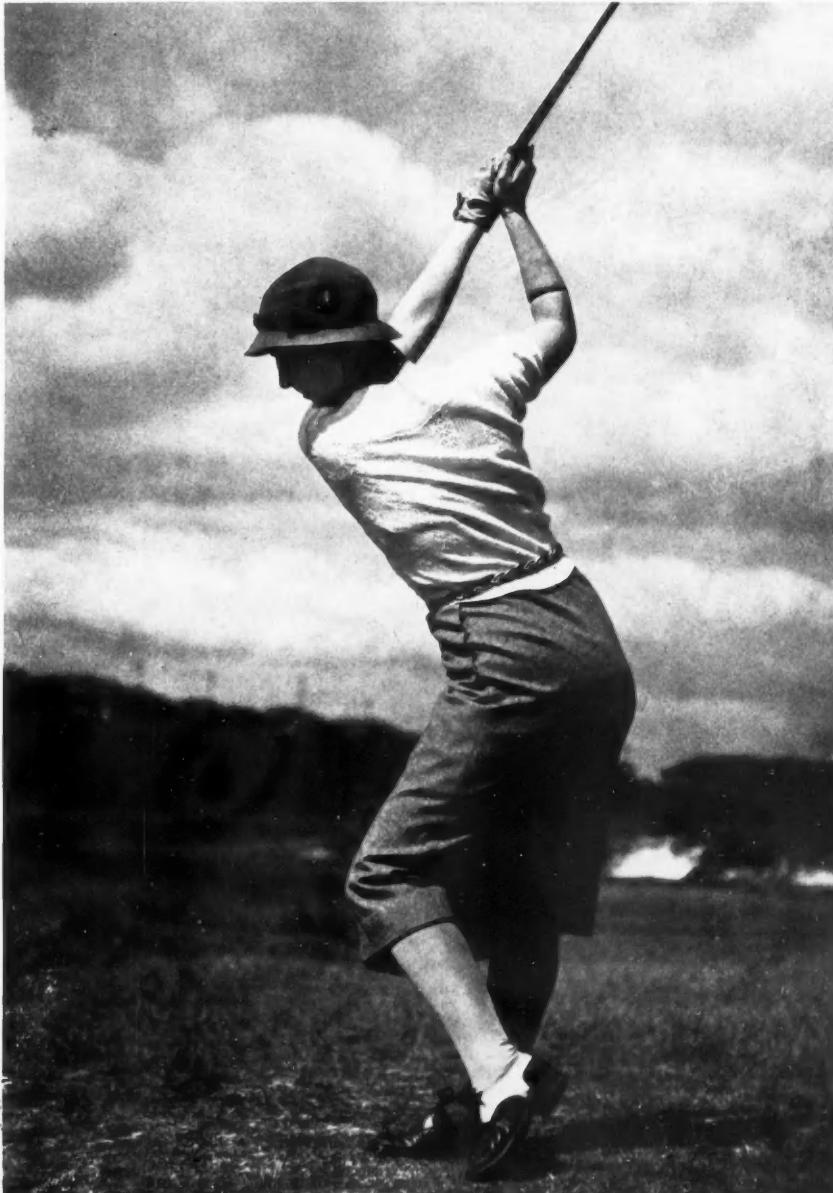
Miss Anderson is a keen skater and has also played hockey.

WOMEN IN SPORT

MISS JESSIE ANDERSON



UNDISTURBED BY THE PROXIMITY OF THE ONLOOKERS: AN APPROACH SHOT



AN OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF MISS ANDERSON'S PLAY IS HER MIGHTY SWING, LARGELY ACHIEVED BY THE HEIGHT OF HER HANDS AT THE TOP OF THE BACKWARD MOVEMENT, AS THE SECOND PICTURE SHOWS. IN THE FIRST, MISS PAM BARTON IS WATCHING THE FLIGHT OF MISS ANDERSON'S BALL FROM THE TEE.

COATS FOR THE TRAVELLER



TRAVELLING in winter, one often finds, especially abroad, that, while station platforms are bitterly cold, railway carriages are monstrously over-heated. So the most sensible wear is a warm coat like the two shown above, over a comparatively thin woollen suit or dress. The coat on the left is in Cumberland tweed, a dark Air Force blue with a white overcheck; the straight panel down the front is cleverly contrasted with the bias cut of the back and sides. It has a narrow leather belt and a turn-down collar. The other coat is in a very light creamy natural camel-hair, with a loose swing back and Raglan sleeves. Both coats are lined throughout, and both come from Kenneth Durward.

* * *

An interesting mid-season collection was shown last week by Barri, Limited, who have moved to pleasant new premises at 35, Grosvenor Street. Features of the collection were a clever use of the fashionable jersey, gold embroidery boldly used in panels and borders, and black dresses with effective touches of lighter colour. A full-length black coat

had white facings inside the cuffs and collar and down the front; with it was a black dress, Shirred at the waist, with white cuffs on the short sleeves and a white piping round the neck and hem. A black wool afternoon frock had a swathed pink sash across the front and buckles of pink paste at the neck; there were clusters of pin-tucks on the shoulders and at the wrists. Another plain black dress, short-sleeved this time, went with a blue link belt and pockets bound with blue, and was worn under a tailored coat in matching duck-egg blue. A very attractive navy blue *ensemble*, dress and coat, had bright blue and green tartan for the collar, cuffs and sash of the dress, and for the revers and lining of the coat. Navy blue also appeared in an ingenious coat-frock, the skirt opening over a navy and white silk underskirt; the same silk was used for revers, and a stiff bow at the waist. Jersey was used for two beautiful evening dresses, one in mustard yellow with cleverly twisted draperies round the neck and waist, the other in violet with a panel all down the front of petunia; this dress had long bishop sleeves, and a draped bodice. A more youthful evening dress was in pale blue satin with a cross-over bodice. CATHARINE HAYTER.

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THE VICTORIAN REVIVAL IN JEWELLERY



THE revival of interest in Early Victorian art and taste recently is reflected in jewellery fashions this winter. In the picture above, a gilt necklace with pendant drops, a massive signet-shaped ring, a bracelet of jade linked with gilt, and gilt link earrings, are shown worn together, with a severe black frock, and a *coiffure* which is also rather reminiscent of Victorian days. The illustration on the right shows another of the favourite flower brooches, in brilliant gilt with an opaque stone in the middle, and little clip-on earrings in the shape of a cage.

JEWELLERY has played a very important part in fashion this winter; not only real jewels for evening wear, but all the clever and fascinating types of gilt and filigree jewellery which go so well with the favourite black dresses of this winter. Necklaces, bracelets, huge brooches, earrings, clips—you see them all in gilt and copper and even wood; although many of them are large and heavy, their workmanship is so good that they do not look barbaric or exaggerated. Some examples of this kind of jewellery are shown on this page. On the left is an unusual brooch—lily-shaped, with a cluster of tiny gold beads at the heart of the flower. It is made of gold-painted kid. The picture below shows a set of gold link jewellery, necklace, bracelet and brooch, very effective with a plain frock.



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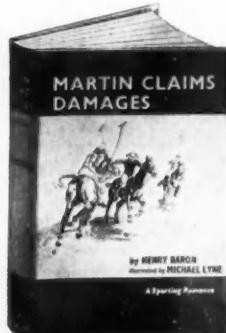
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